

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.61

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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July 11, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 77°, 2 p.m. 87°
Humidity 86%

July 11, 1913. Temperature 6 a.m. 79°, 2 p.m. 87°
Humidity 98%

2845 號九十月五閏年寅甲

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1914.

大拜禮 號一拾月七癸癸曆

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TELEGRAMS.

ULSTER AFFAIRS.

WELCOME TO THE LEADER.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph"]

London, Received July 11.
There was a general holiday in Belfast on the arrival of Sir Edward Carson, who was given an overwhelming welcome by enormous crowds.
An armed escort accompanied Sir Edward to the meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council.

Meeting Private.

The meeting of the Unionist Council was private. The Duke of Abercorn, Lord Londonderry and the Ulster Unionist M.P.s were given ovations on arriving. Volunteers guarded Ulster Hall, where the meeting was held.

GERMAN WAR LEVY.

London, Received July 11.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent states that the War Levy amounts to 1,005 million marks, but this is below many optimistic estimates.

HOME NEWS.

INTERESTING SUMMARY FROM LONDON AND THE PROVINCES.

The Militants.

The activity of the militants still continues. As stated in the *Telegraph's* wire of that date, on the night of June 14 a bomb, placed by these ladies, exploded in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, causing great alarm throughout the neighbourhood. Three pews were damaged and the glass in the three east windows was displaced. Suffragist literature was found in the church. The principal east window, which is of sixteenth century workmanship, was taken to England from Mechlin by Lord Ely in 1841.
Public indignation against the suffragists is steadily growing, and women have repeatedly to depend on the police for protection. On June 15 at the close of evening service at Westminster Abbey two women made one of their "protests", as they left the building a number of people hustled them and threatened to throw them in the river. The women eventually escaped, on to an omnibus.

Floods in the Southern Suburbs.

A terrific storm broke over London on the afternoon of June 14. Six persons (four of them children) were killed by lightning on Wandsworth Common, while several others in various parts of London were severely injured. At Lewisham a church was considerably damaged.
The rain, which is described as "tropical," flooded the streets, and in some cases the houses, throughout the storm area. Balham, Croydon, Wimbledon, Wandsworth and Kingston were under water for some hours.

The Duke of Norfolk and Home Rule.

A very rowdy meeting took place at Leeds on June 12. The occasion was an anti-Home Rule meeting, at which the Duke of Norfolk and Sir Mark Sykes, as Catholic Unionists, were to speak in favour of the Ulsterites. A compact body of Home Rulers made their way to Woodhouse Moor where the meeting was to be held, and, for a time, the speeches were drowned by the uproar. There was some amount of hunting and horse-

TELEGRAMS.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

REBELS' BIG HAUL.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph"]

London, Received July 11.
The Mexican rebels captured 5,000 prisoners at Guadajara, as well as quantities of arms, ammunition and supplies.

General Villa affirms that he will only parley with President Huerta on the battlefield.

HOME CRICKET.

London, Received July 11.

Lancashire beat Leicestershire at Liverpool by eight wickets. (Last year Lancashire won by 292 runs).

Hampshire beat Gloucestershire at Bristol by an innings and 65 runs. (Last year Gloucestershire won by 20 runs).

Kent beat Somerset at Gravesend by nine wickets. (Last year Kent won by 354 runs).

play, but this subsided on the police drawing their truncheons. The Duke of Norfolk said that this gigantic demonstration was determined to impress on the country the fact that Leeds was going to take a foremost place in the great uprising of the people against a record of wrong hardly paralleled in our country. Unhappily the religious question had come prominently to the front. He himself was a Catholic, and, however unworthy, he yielded to no one in love and reverence for his religion, or in the glory of belonging to the old faith of England. Whatever happened, they recognised that the people of Ulster were loyal supporters of the Empire, determined not to be placed under the control of those who had repeatedly announced their determination to separate Ireland from the Empire.

Unlicensed Chinese Hawker.

On June 15 a Chinese was sentenced at Highgate Police Court to one month's imprisonment for hawking without a licence. He was found going from shop to shop, selling marble figures and, when taken to the police station, was found to be in possession of an expired licence. The magistrate said that the case would be recommended as one for deportation. There was an amusing scene during the hearing of the case. The interpreter, the prisoner and another Chinese entered into a long discussion in the middle of the evidence, which appeared to cause some merriment among themselves. It turned out that they spoke different dialects and were mutually unintelligible; and finally they shook their heads and gave up the task.

The Tango Criticised.

In his presidential address at the annual conference of the British Association of Teachers of Dancing, Mr. J. D. McNaughton remarked that the tango as they knew it, with all its artistic merits, and as they had seen it with all its audacities and in some cases indecencies, had had its day, and should fall altogether into oblivion. It would not be much regretted except by a few devotees. The original tango might have been voluptuous and in its present form might be graceful, but after all, it was not a real ballroom dance. The people who could afford to take up a dance of such intemperance were far removed in every way from the commercial and professional classes,

TELEGRAMS.

EMPIRE DAY CUP.

THE REVISED SCORES.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph"]

London, Received July 10.
The lists of final scores and the prize-winners in the Empire Day rifle shooting cup contest have just been published. Seventy units competed.

The 10th Infantry, Newcastle (Australia), with a score of 2,932, won the Cup, silver medals, and £100.

Other prize-winners are as follows:

4th King's Royal Rifles (Rawalpindi), 2,740 (bronze medals and £50).

38th Dogras (Malakand), 2,644 (bronze medals and £25).

Royal Marine Artillery (Portsmouth), 2,632 (special prize of £25 for best unit in Great Britain).

The 20th Punjab (Hongkong) came next with a score of 2,480.

The 10th Hussars (Pouchestroom) whose score was 2,378, were granted a special prize of £25 for best mounted unit.

The other scores are as provisionally notified on May 26, and prizes are given to all above 16th place.

from which most of them obtained their pupils; and he was bound to say that, for every individual pupil who learned the dance, there were thousands who refused to give either time or money in order to acquire it.

Tactical Scheme of Army Airmen.

The first tactical scheme organized in conjunction with the concentration camp of military squadrons of the Royal Flying Corps on Salisbury Plain was carried out on June 15. The large fleet of aeroplanes which left the camp from nine o'clock onwards, represented the aircraft of a Red Army sent out on a march of a Blue Army which was supposed to be south-east from Unwin and was assumed to have halted on the night of June 14. 15 with the heads of its columns on the line Shrewton-Durington.

Moving out of camp at 9 o'clock, the mechanical transport passed through Salisbury and by other parallel roads south. In the meantime the Red aeroplanes were on their way towards Southampton; and then the aircraft turned about and hung over Salisbury, Wilton, Porton and the Winterbourne. The aeroplanes had, of course, outdistanced the slower moving transport and one officer of the Royal Flying Corps who had flown his machine until he could see the Channel, was circling round the spire of Salisbury Cathedral 4,000 feet in the air when he first observed the lorries on Four Mile Hill making for Salisbury.

Each aeroplane carried an officer-observer, who, guided by maps and glasses, chronicled the dispositions of the Blue columns and then when sufficient information had been obtained, flew away to convey the intelligence to the Red commander. The sky was never clear of aircraft for three hours.

Colonial Bishop's Death.

Bishop Tucker, formerly of Uganda, died suddenly at the Deanery, Westminster, on the evening of June 16. He had gone to the Deanery to attend a meeting of a committee on Faith and Order, but was taken with a seizure before the meeting began. A doctor was called in at once but the bishop did not rally. Bishop Tucker was not ordained till the age of thirty-three. Previous to his ordination he had been an artist. After holding curacies at Clifton and

TELEGRAMS.

MOHAMEDANS IN RUSSIA.

CENTRALISATION URGED.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph"]

London, Received July 11.
Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg states that a Mohammedan Congress of over 50 delegates from European and Asiatic Russia regards the centralisation of Mohammedan religions and interests in the Russian Empire as urgently needed. With reference to the educational problem, the Congress is of opinion that it will be difficult to effect progress among Mohammedans without the education of women.

Darham he volunteered for work in East Africa. He was consecrated Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa in 1890. In 1903 he published an account of his mission work under the title of "Eighteen Years in Uganda and East Africa."

Who, at the end of last year, the controversy following the Kikuyu Conference was occupied by considerable public attention, Bishop Tucker wrote to the *Times* expressing his desire to identify himself with the action of the Low Church bishops who had admitted Nonconformists to the Communion.

SHAMROCK TRIALS.

Making the Yacht Still Faster.

Precisely at noon on Saturday June 6, says the *Daily Mail*, as on the previous Thursdays the two Shamrocks got under way at Spithead to continue the trials of the new boat. There was a much better wind blowing than any experienced during the initial spin, and with lower sails the two yachts travelled a good ten-knot gait, close hauled towards the westward. Very quickly the newer vessel demonstrated her superiority. There was just enough weight in the wind to put some of her shoulder under water, and she went through it "as clean as a smelt." She was always much stiffer than her rival, and she gained on her steadily on a twelve-mile stretch.

Our special correspondent writes:—The trials were extremely interesting, and as the 23-metre Shamrock has been measured under the American rule there is something to go upon. In all weathers to windward the newer boat is superior, but in very light airs off the wind the older boat is quite as fast. This may be the fault of the single headsail, but apparently the challenger is a trifle sluggish in very light weather. As the average New York wind throughout September is a 9-knot breeze this point will receive every consideration from Shamrock's designer.

There are three to four day spells of "hard blow" off Sandy Hook in most Septembers—and then Shamrock should prove a certain winner—but that is problematical, and the average must be reckoned upon. As there is plenty to spare in her measurement I should not be surprised if, as a result of the trial, Mr. Nicholson draws on his reserves and gives the yacht more sail and reduces the displacement by removing lead from the keel. In doing so he would derive a double advantage: the increase of sail would heel the yacht quicker, and the more she heels the longer her sailing length becomes.

According to a rough calculation of the old Shamrock's rating under the American rule, she now

TELEGRAMS.

EXCLUDING HINDOOS.

CANADA'S DETERMINATION.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph"]

London, Received July 11.
The *Times* correspondent at Toronto states that the Canadian Government refuses to defray the expenses of the Hindoos on board the Komagata Maru.

The Canadian law obliges Steamship owners bringing in undesirable to deport them at their own expense, and the Government proposes to make an example of the present case in order to prevent similar attempts in the future.

boat must allow her about six minutes over a thirty-mile course. She appeared able to do so comfortably as long as the wind held.

Shamrock IV and the older boat raced on Monday a distance of thirty miles.

The outward journey was to windward, and in that distance the challenger gained ten minutes on the older Shamrock. The new boat went extremely well in the open sea beyond Spithead. On the fifteen miles out, she allowed the old Shamrock three minutes under the American time allowance. The trial was therefore eminently satisfactory. When the boats were returning from the Warner Lightship the wind fell light and there was little difference in their relative position.

COTTON SPINNERS AND THE CHINESE TARIFF.

The *Japan Chronicle* of June 22 contains the following:—

According to Peking despatches, the Chinese Government has declined to consider the imposition of an excise duty on cotton manufactures to counter-balance the proposed upward revision of the Customs tariff. The Japan Cotton Spinners' Association has decided to advise the Government as follows regarding its attitude towards the Chinese Customs revision proposals:—

1. Japan's content to the revision of the Chinese Customs tariff should be refused and the terms of the Treaty of Commerce insisted upon.

2. The conventional value of cotton yarn and fabrics recognized in the Chinese import schedule should be maintained.

3. If these proposals are no agreeable to the Chinese Government, should be induced to impose an excise duty on its cotton manufactures higher than the import duty, and to authorize the Customs authorities to collect this impost.

4. If there is any difficulty in imposing the excise duty in Shanghai and other extraterritorial districts, a duty equal to the import duty should be collected by the Customs authorities on goods sent from these districts into Chinese territory.

5. Lixin and other domestic taxes are remitted on cotton yarn and fabrics produced by the Chinese chartered companies on exportation abroad or transmission into the interior. The same privilege should be extended to Japanese goods.

TELEGRAMS.

ST. HELENA LACES.

LEAGUE OF EMPIRE SALE.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph"]

London, Received July 11.
The League of Empire arranged a sale of St. Helena laces and embroideries at Bathurst House. It was numerously attended and it is expected that a goodly sum will be realised. Mrs. Cordeaux, wife of His Excellency the Governor of St. Helena (Major H. E. S. Cordeaux) and daughter assisted at the sale.

6. The import duty on raw cotton in China should be made equal to that on cotton yarn.

7. If the conventional values of goods in the Chinese import schedule are revised, the values registered in the Chinese Customs statistics should be taken as the basis for calculating the duty on cotton yarn and fabrics. (This appears to be only another way of saying that cotton goods shall be excluded from the revision of which the purpose is to make the import duty an effective 5 per cent., below which it has fallen considerably owing to the general increase in the price of all goods.)

8. Cotton yarn should be classified in three grades, under 20's, 21's to 42's and over 42's, with graduated duties.

9. For graduating duties on sheetings and shirtings, 14 lb. should be made the line of demarcation.

10. *Ad valorem* should be converted into specific duties in respect of cotton goods, as this will operate in favour of Japanese products.

A Great Irrigation Scheme.

We are indebted to the *Builder* for the following interesting paragraph:—The aqueduct of ancient Rome will shortly be dwarfed into comparative insignificance by the construction of the modern Italian aqueduct of Foggia, designed to irrigate the three arid provinces of Puglia on the Adriatic coast. This important irrigation scheme has now been under construction for fifteen years, and has already cost 26,000,000. It will serve a population of two and a half millions and water the holdings of 84,000 landowners. It involves diverting the water of the Tiber Sea, now flowing into the Tyrrhenian Sea, and carrying it through the main range of the Apennines to the eastern coast. The aqueduct begins at Caposelsi 1,300 feet above sea level, and runs for 130 miles, sixty of which are cut through rocks, to Venosa, where it branches into three main channels serving Bari, Foggia, and Lecce, respectively, and having a total length of 1,000 miles. One hundred and fifty-two reservoirs have a capacity of 150,000 cubic metres each and the pipes for distribution to the town and villages run to some 500 miles in length. The completion of the tunnel through the Eastern Apennines at Croce di Monaco removes the last engineering obstacle to the completion of the aqueduct.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Latest Home cricket results are given to-day.

General Villa says he will only hold parley with President Huerta on the battlefield.

A Mohammedan Congress of over 40 delegates from European and Asiatic Russia is assembling at St. Petersburg.

The Canadian Government refuses to defray the expenses of the deportation of the Hindoos on the Komagata Maru.

Sir Edward Carson was given a great welcome on arrival in Belfast; a general holiday was observed.

The Mexican rebels captured 5,000 prisoners at Guadajara, as well as much arms, ammunition and supplies.

The League of Empire held a successful sale of St. Helena laces and embroideries at Bathurst House.

The final scores and prize-winners in the Empire Day rifle shooting competition are given on this page.

The case for the prosecution in the charge against three Chinese for the murder of Mrs. Neumann at Shanghai is outlined in a special cable.

NEWS.

The Langkat output for yesterday was 208 tons.

Two water polo matches were played at the V.R.C. last night.

A short sermon appears elsewhere in this issue.

General news and Indian news appear on page 3 to-day.

Home news appears on this page in to-day's paper.

A special article on the registration of servants appears on page 4.

Log book appears on page 6 and "Our Contemporaries" on page 2.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby's weekly share report appears on page 9 to-day.

Hongkong, twenty-five years ago, under the heading "1889," appears on page 4.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Monday July 12.
H.K. University Matriculation Examination.
Sale of Furniture—G. P. Lammet's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.

Tuesday July 13.
Full Court of Appeal commences.

Wednesday July 15.
Meeting of Shareholders, Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.,—12.30 p.m.

Saturday July 18.
Third Gymkhana Meeting.

Monday July 27.
Meeting H.K. Central Estates Ltd.—noon.

Tuesday July 28.
Lady May "at home," Mountain Lodge.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.
Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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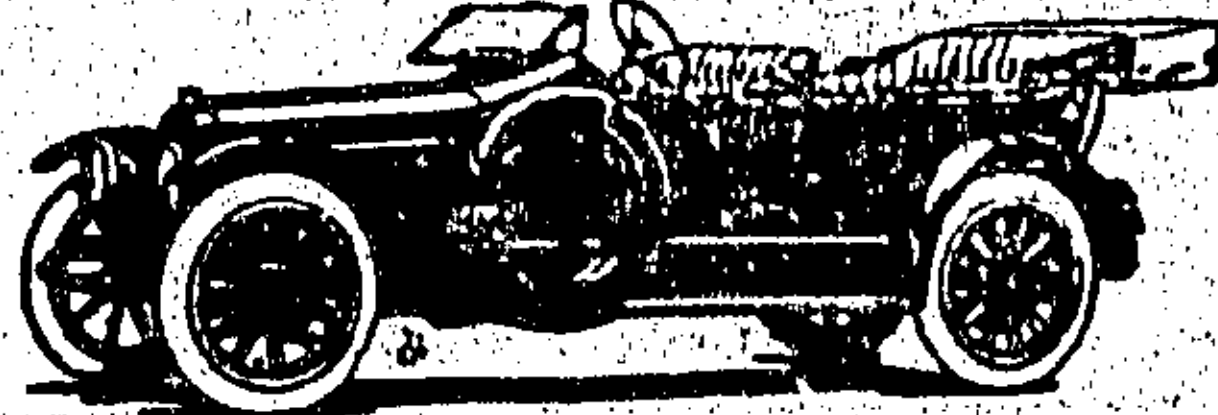
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NOTICES

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South China Morning Post.

Coal v. Oil.

The fear has often been expressed that the coal mining industry is menaced by the increasing use of oil fuel. When one hears of the many possibilities inherent to oil as fuel, how it has supplanted coal already in small motor engines and even with railway engines, how it is being employed more and more in the Navies of all countries because of the facilities it affords as to storing, and the augmentation of steam radius it permits, and when one sees how its progress continues in spite of its increasing price, it is easy to understand that such fears are not devoid of foundation. Yet, a few figures prove that this fear of oil being able to possibly imperil the position held by anthracite coal as fuel, is in no wise justified.

Daily Press.

Hindus in Vancouver.
No doubt Gurdis Singh was encouraged somewhat by the fact that a great variety of opinions were being expressed in Canada regarding the legal aspect of the question, and that he was able to engage one of the most eminent lawyers of Montreal to fight the case for the admission of the Hindus. The Dominion Government, however, supported the Immigration Law and announced their intention to enforce it "unless we are defeated in the Courts on some technical point." The Supreme Court has now definitely upheld the validity of the law and the Government has accordingly instructed the Immigration Authorities to enforce the deportation of the Komagata-maru's passengers. We shall no doubt, in due course, see an agitation promoted in India on the subject, as was the case a year or more ago over the question of Hindu immigration into South Africa, but that can avail nothing to alter a policy to which the self-governing Colonies of the Empire attach so much importance. The utmost that can be hoped for by the Indians is for some such agreement as Canada has with Japan whereby the annual influx is restricted.

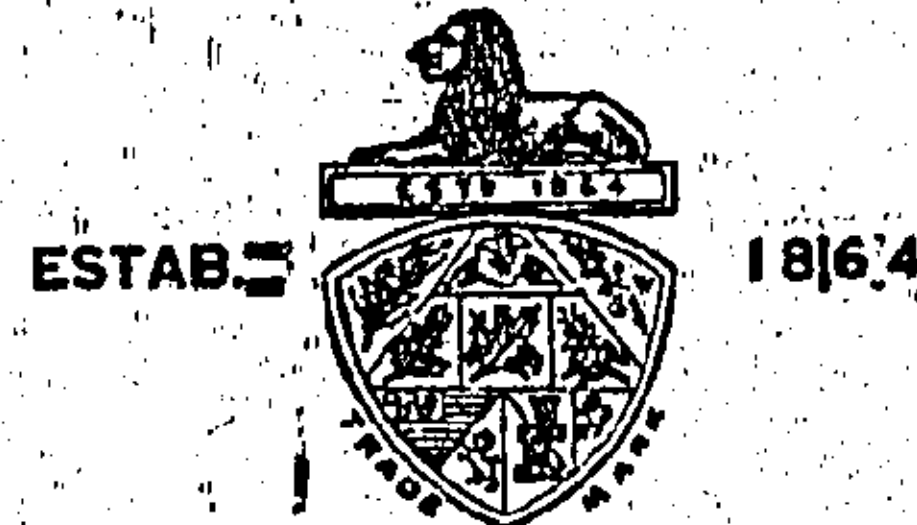
China Mail.

Canada and Hindu Immigrants.
From recent Reuter's telegrams it would be seen that Canada has had to ponder over the problem of Hindu immigrants desirous of obtaining settlement in the "Land of the Golden West." "The Hindus" claim was that as British subjects they were entitled to a domicile in any part of the Empire. Canada, like Australia and New Zealand, disputes this view and has now emphasized the fact that their law excluding Asiatics, except under specified conditions, is to be rigorously enforced. In view of the persistent demand of the Hindus on board the "Komagata Maru" at Vancouver and the equally persistent attitude of the Canadian Immigration Commissioners backed up by the assurance—since proved true—that the Canadian Courts would support their attitude, the views of an Indian as given in the London Daily News are of peculiar interest.

American Naval Officers' Pay.
An English writer compares the pay of American naval officers with that of similar officers abroad. An American admiral draws he says \$75,000 gold a year, whilst about \$9,000 is allotted to the same rank in Great Britain, and \$4,500 in Germany, and all other grades of officers are paid equally well in proportion.

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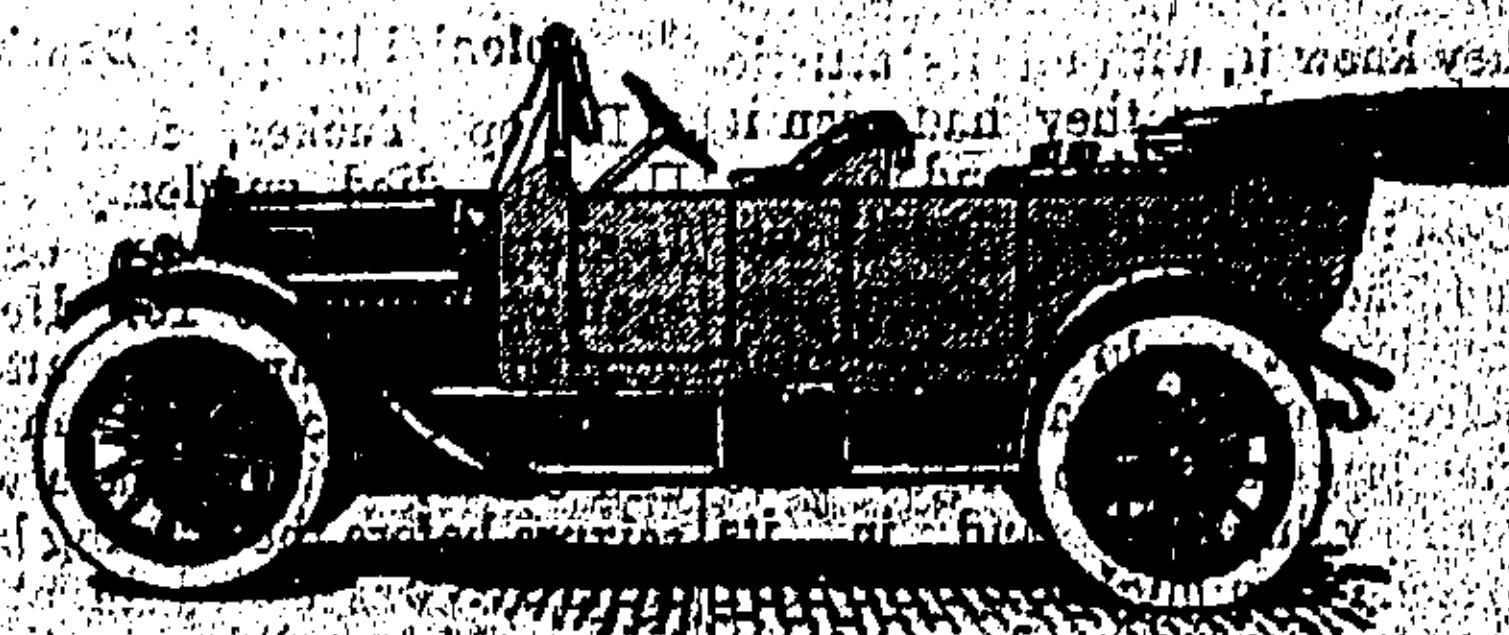
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GENERAL NEWS

Change of Chinese Ministers.
Low Yak Lin, the Chinese Minister in London, has received instructions to return to Peking, and Shen Ssu Ling, the Chinese Minister in Vienna, will go to take his place.

Dr. Morrison.
We (London and China Express) are pleased to learn that there is no truth in the report circulated about a month ago by a financial paper that Dr. Morrison, Adviser to the President of China, was in ill-health, and was leaving Peking. Dr. Morrison is, fortunately, not in ill-health, but has gone on leave in the usual way, returning to Peking in the autumn. There is equally no truth in the statement that he had sold his house in Peking.

Chinese in London.
In the Bow County Court on the 10th ult. Judge Smyly found for the plaintiff, for the full amount claimed, in a case in which Mrs. Kennedy, a West India Dock Road tailor, sought to recover £13 odd from Ah Tak, a Chinese boarding-house proprietor in Limehouse Causeway. Mr. Osborn, for the plaintiff, said Ah Tak, who boards Chinese sailors, was in the habit of sending them round to the plaintiff's shop for suits of clothes, which he deducted for. He has an English wife, who manages his affairs, and it was alleged that after the last £32 was paid she said they would not be liable any longer, and the sailors could go where they liked for the clothes. Orders stamped Ah Tak were produced; however, by the plaintiff.

To Inspect Locust Damage.
In view of the extensive locust invasion, Col. Taylor of the Philippine Constabulary, is making a tour of inspection throughout the worst infested districts, says the *Cebu News American*, though no particular line of campaign has been set forth as Col. Taylor wishes to study the conditions at first hand. In this connection he will take the field at an early date, leaving Manila shortly for Tarlac and Pangasinan where he will confer with the local officials. Mr. N. H. Dockworth, of the bureau of agriculture, will accompany him. The bureau of agriculture is in receipt of information to the effect that the commanding officers on all military reservations will make every effort to destroy locusts within their reservations. As there are large swarms of locusts on the reservation at Stotsenburg, the news will be welcomed by the adjacent land owners of that place.

"Wolf" or "Rat"?
Peking, June 29.—Peking newspapers are widely reproducing an article which appeared in a southern Chinese paper in reference to the hunting of White Wolf. It says that the central Government considers the title "wolf" unduly grant for this chief, and that "rat" would be a better title, whilst other news from Peking tells of the embarking of the dragon and taming of the tiger, and that a tang is being formed for beating the swallows.

The paper says that, in order to complete the list, the downfall of the Hsiung Cabinet should be styled "killing the bear." This is apparently a sly reference to Hsiung's supposed leanings towards the Russians. The article, in conclusion, deplores the disturbances of the peace of these creatures of the air and the wilderness, who formerly were China's friends.

Gunpowder in Jute Stack.
at Calcutta.

Some sensation was caused in Kidderpore on June 3 by the discovery of explosives among the jute stacked in No. 4 shed. An officer of the Port Commissioners was examining bales when he came across some paper; he removed it, and then discovered something tube-shaped which contained powder, petrol and sulphur heads of matches. In all six tubes were found in three bales, and three on top of the stack. One of the tubes had become partially ignited, but had gone out of its own accord. The particular stack was removed clear of the remainder, and a line of hose was kept ready by khalasis of the Fire Brigade in case of an outbreak. The explosive substances were sent to the Chemical Examiner. The jute was consigned to Genoa per the s.s. Chayabasa.

NOTICE

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INDIAN NEWS

BURMAH.

Taxi Abduction in Rangoon.
The hearing commenced on June 14, before Mr. A. G. Cooke, District Magistrate, in which Kyaw Zan Hla Ramariargi (chawfur) and Nga Pe Thaw are jointly charged with abducting a Burmese actress of 14th Street, named Kya Nyan, aged 15, from a bullock-cart on her return after a performance at the Sala Pagoda during the early hours of Saturday, the 6th ult.

Mr. S. A. Christopher, Government Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown, while the first accused was undefended. The second was represented by Mr. I. Paul and the third by Maung Ba Shin.

This case has aroused a great deal of interest in the Burmese community of Rangoon and the Court-room was crowded long before the hearing was commenced. The corridors leading to the Court-room were packed with Burmese women interested in the case. The case was, on the application of the Crown Prosecutor, postponed for hearing till June 24, owing to the sudden death of the brother of Kya Nyan.

The Rangoon Zoo.
At a meeting of the Loan Sub-Committee of the Victoria Memorial Park on June 5, the Hon. Mr. B. J. B. Stephen presiding, it was agreed to recommend for the approval of the Trustees at their next meeting that application in the first instance be made to the Rangoon Municipal Committee for a site of about 3,000 of the Municipal annual grant of Rs. 6,000 of the Victoria Memorial Park and Zoo, and to pay the capitalised value of the said income viz., Rs. 50,000 to the Trustees to enable them to carry out important and urgent improvement works in the Zoo and Park which cannot be undertaken from the current revenue of the Park Funds.

The Assam-Burma Railway Project.

With reference to the proposed railway connection between Burma and Assam, says *Capital*, it is stated that two surveys have been carried out, namely, that via Manipal Road and via the Hukong Valley. The result of the surveys shows that the cost of the line would be, respectively, 779 and 140 lakhs. It is understood, however, that there is little likelihood of either line earning enough to cover working expenses for some time to come, and it will be hoped, in the circumstances, that nothing further will be heard of the project, until more urgent needs have been satisfied. Neither in this case, nor in regard to a line along via Chittagong, and the coast, is there any pressing demand for immediate expenditure, and in fact what traffic exists is being handled expeditiously enough without a line. The Railway Board are not likely to sanction projects of the fanciful character while railways nearer home are still inadequately equipped. Accordingly, we may regard the Assam-Burma line, like the Burmese-Chinese line,

as a possibility of the dim and distant future, an interesting subject to give consideration to, and weave commercial dreams around, but certainly not a project which should find a place in the working programme of the Railway Board. Having brought the year's railway expenditure up to £12,000,000, to throw any portion away on non-essential lines would be unpardonable.

CEYLON.

Monsoon Delayed.
While the weather, which has prevailed in Colombo for some time indicates the presence of the South West Monsoon, the senior pilots whose experience of Colombo extends many years are emphatically of opinion that a regular "set in" has not taken place yet (June 19th). Ships coming from Europe so far have only reported mild or moderate monsoon weather about three days south of Colombo. The pilots regard the present conditions as abnormal and are of opinion that the regular "set in" will take place about the middle of the month, both local conditions and outside reports pointing to this.

Colombo Lake Scheme.
The following extract from the Administration Report of the Director of Public Works for 1912-13, gives a summarised report of the work done under the above scheme during the period under review:—Owing to delay in the arrival of plant from England, work on this scheme did not make the progress hoped for, the expenditure for the twelve months—July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1913—being Rs. 277,000. During the latter half of 1913 excellent progress has however been made, the total expenditure for the twelve months being Rs. 796,276. A considerable amount of land has been reclaimed. The spill at Galle Face with emergency sluices has been practically completed, the bridge over the overflow channels is well advanced, and the outlet to the sea completed. The lake side walling in the Galle Face lake is well in hand, and the Parsons Road bridge has been started. Work has also been begun on the canal from the lake to the harbour. The walls of the San Sebastian canal are practically complete from Norris Road to the new locks, the locks are in hand, the lock sluices are being made, and the new bridge at San Sebastian has been started. The canal north of the bridge is also in hand, the eastern wall showing good progress, while coffer dams are being constructed to enable the western wall to be carried out. During the year three dredgers have been constantly at work on the lake, and a fourth, hired from the Colombo Municipal Council, was employed for a time.

Ceylon's New Knight.
The news of the honour of Knighthood conferred on the Hon. Mr. Hector Van Ouylenburg, by His Majesty the King, which was received at Colombo on June 22, spread far and wide, and the number of congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the Island is one of the big variety of Gaiety dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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55 ELGIN TERRACE, newly painted and colourwashed.
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Rooms in Queen's Road Central.
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"GLENSHIEL" 124 Barker Road, 5 rooms, close to Tram Station.

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Hongkong, 2nd Oct., 1913 [21]

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TO LET.—Fourroomed house in Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Cheap rental. Shop with Godown attached, Nathan Rd. Kowloon. Kowloon Marine Lot No. 48 with Wharf.

Flat in Nathan Rd. Kowloon Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Building's

TO LET.—From 1st May, 1914 No. 104a, The Peak, furnished. Apply to S. J. DAVID & Co. Prince's Buildings.

received and still being received is very great. The news was received with much gratification and it may be mentioned that Sir Hector spent nearly three hours at the telephone receiving the felicitations of his friends and well-wishers in the Metropolis. The number of callers at Charley House was great, and many continued to pour in till a late hour.

NU. IC.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE.

YOU WILL BE SURPRISED to find how low your monthly expenses will be in running a "FORD" Car in Hongkong. Garage accommodation can now be obtained on both sides of the Harbour at very reasonable rates. Price of the 5-Seater Touring Car fully equipped is \$1,600 Hongkong Currency. Write, call or 'phone us for further particulars.

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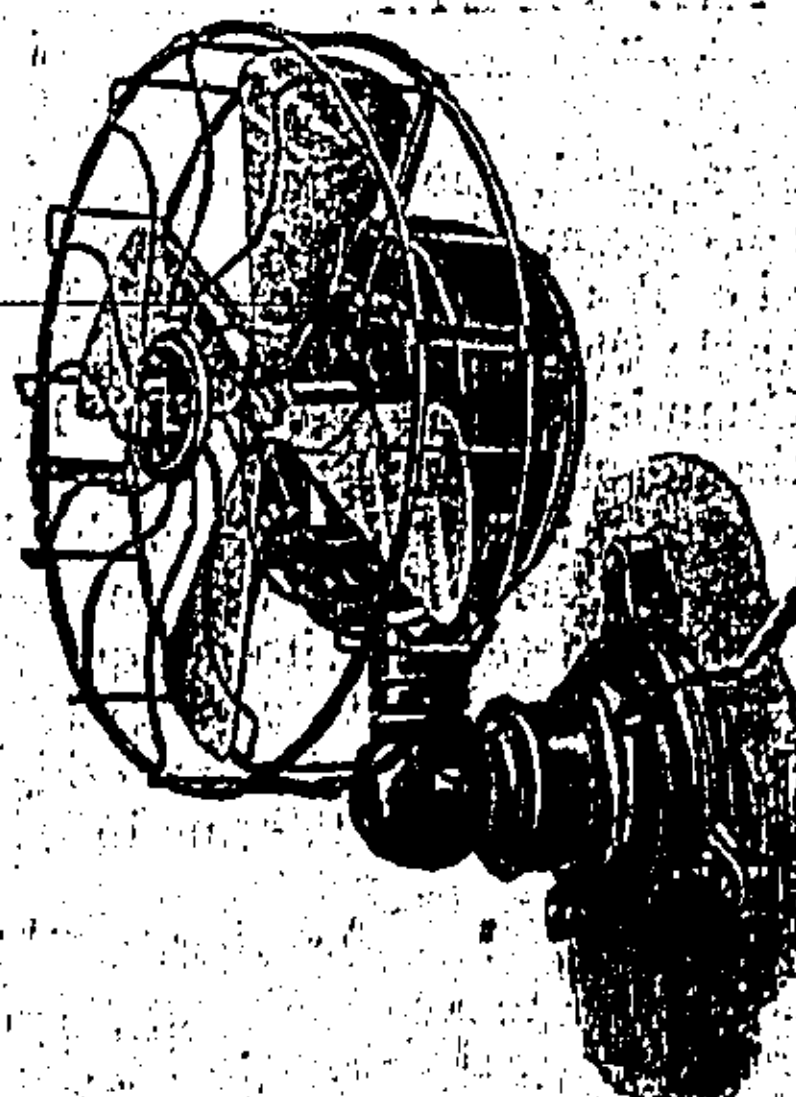
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For the BATH and TOILET, in three strengths: Strong, Medical,
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An invaluable and most effective remedy. Immediately
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YE OLDE ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER.

An exquisite Perfume. Put up in Elegant Bottles, makes a delight-
ful adjunct to the Toilet."WE LIKE YOUR LAVENDER WATER BETTER THAN ANY
OTHER WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO GET IN ENGLAND. (Recent
Testimonial.)"

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for any period less than one month will be charged as for a
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cash only).Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed
period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered
to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamcen,
Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1914.

THE TIBETAN PROBLEM.

As was to be expected, the adjustment of affairs in Tibet is proving a matter of extreme difficulty. The latest news, which was outlined in special cables published in the *Telegraph* on Tuesday last, is that the Anglo-Chinese Conference has broken down, and that the British Commissioner is leaving for England. The cause of the failure of the negotiations is to be found in the inability of the parties to agree upon the territories which shall comprise Inner and Outer Tibet. What the upshot will now be, it is hard to see, for not only is there the merely territorial question to be disposed of, in which the Chinese and Tibetans are more directly concerned; but Britain's peculiar position in relation to this former appendage of the Chinese Republic will have to come in for special consideration and definition.

As in the case of Mongolia, so in regard to Tibet has the Chinese Government found it hard to retain the allegiance of a distinctive people who have never taken too kindly to overlordship from Peking. And on the inauguration of the Republic it was not to be wondered at that a very determined attempt should be made to shake free of the attachment. Since that time the problem of winning back both Mongolia and Tibet has much agitated the official mind in Peking, but all indications point to the conclusion that China will have to make up her mind to count these territories as lost to the Republic. This is one of the penalties of the new situation in China itself, which has caused the attempt to maintain Chinese authority to utterly break down. It will be remembered that, in the case of Tibet, British intervention was originally prompted by apprehensions of Russian intrigues, especially in regard to India. An expedition was accordingly despatched in 1908 to Lhasa, and as a result thereof, and of the Anglo-Russian Convention of the following year, the difficulties so far as Britain and Russia were concerned were, happily, disposed of. Subsequently, however, the internal situation in Tibet developed on lines which had not been foreseen, mainly in consequence of the re-establishment of a Chinese suzerainty which previously had become merely nominal. The later happenings are well-known—how Chinese troops were sent to Lhasa; the flight of the Dalai Lama to India; the mutiny of the garrison at Lhasa, accompanied by gross excesses; the retaliation of the Tibetans, which resulted in a state of turmoil in which Chinese authority was destroyed; and the eventual return of the Dalai Lama and his reassertion of practical independence. A new situation was created in consequence of these happenings, and towards the close of 1912 the recognition of Chinese suzerainty ceased to be operative. Since that time the problem of the future status of the territory, especially in its relation to Britain, has remained unsolved.

It is apparent that the present unsatisfactory and indefinite position cannot continue and it is equally evident that the conditions are entirely adverse to another restoration of Chinese authority. Tibet has become independent of the new Chinese regime. That fact cannot be brushed aside. As to Britain's position, the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907 definitely admitted the fact that Great Britain, by reason of her geographical position, has a special interest in the maintenance of the *status quo* in the external relations of Tibet, while certain very definite rights assured to Britain under the Treaty of Lhasa point to the likelihood that British relations with Tibet will in future be adjusted so as to assert British influence there, irrespective of the obsolete international theory that it is part of China. That, at any rate, is the opinion of competent observers of current events. It will now be interesting to see how that end will be brought about.

A Want of Interest.

The writer of the special article in yesterday's issue which urged the need for a ratemakers' association in Hongkong was on good lines so far as the need is concerned. But one may be permitted to doubt whether such a body, if it were formed, would prove half so successful in Hongkong as it does at Home. One has a fear that like other bodies one could name, it would lack vitality. The air of the Far East does not permit of such bodies showing strong growth. Besides, here the average man has no abiding city and never seems to get steeped in the internal working of the Colony as he would in the doings in some Home borough. They make nothing like the same appeal to him. This is unfortunate, but it is true, and it means that, while the idea of a ratemakers' association is excellent, it might be difficult to carry into practice. The actual work, one fears, would be shared by only two or three willing members.

Roadmaking Bungle.

The P. W. D. is providing another example of "How not to do it" in Kowloon. Just prior to the opening of the new Star Ferry pier a new road was laid to accommodate traffic thereto. This, however, has been found too narrow, and in consequence it has become necessary to widen it by taking in a big slice of the triangular plot of land which it was intended to turf and utilise as a kind of garden. The work is now in progress, but as the levels of the roadway and the plot are not the same, it becomes necessary to tear up the newly-laid surface of the former. More than that, the carefully-laid cement gully-way which was put down between the two now has to be filled in. This is a typical instance of P. W. D. bungling. The Department never seems to look ahead. Had it done so in this case much time, labour, and expense, since proved utterly fruitless, would have been saved.

The Deported Indians.

Consular and other officials in Hongkong who have suffered through the readiness of certain steamship companies to "dump" impecunious or objectionable passengers in this Colony, will read with interest today's *Ruler* wire which states that the Canadian Government is resolved to enforce the law by leaving it to the charterers of the Komagata Maru to take back the undesirable at their expense. It is well that, as a matter of principle and precedent, the Dominion Government should make this stand. Obviously it is the business of ship-owners and ship-charterers, or representatives, to ascertain beforehand whether or not the passengers travelling by their vessel are eligible for admission into the port for which they are bound. There is no hardship here; only common sense and common fairness; and it would be well if, in all other British Colonies, undesirable, whether British or non-British, were kept out by the same simple means. Probably the charterers of the Komagata Maru will think twice before they again undertake to carry passengers who, as they might know from the beginning if they made proper enquiry, are not wanted in the country to which they have booked.

A Divorce Bill.

The findings of the recent Royal Commission on Divorce, so far as both majority and minority reports agreed, have been incorporated in a bill introduced into Parliament by Lord Groll, former president of the Divorce Court. The most radical departure is a provision that the *exors* shall be on an equality before the divorce court. Under the existing law, a wife must prove both misconduct and cruelty on the part of her husband whilst the husband needs only to prove misconduct in order to get a divorce. The new clause provides that any married person may dissolve marriage upon proving that the other party thereto has committed adultery. The bill also provides that a judicial separation may be granted on the ground of habitual drunkenness, which includes intoxication by drugs.

DAY BY DAY.

THIS MORE TO BE GOOD THAN BE GREAT.
TO BE HAPPY IS BETTER THAN TO BE WISE.
YOU'LL FIND IF YOU SMILE AT THE WORLD, THE WORLD WILL SMILE BACK IN YOUR EYES.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 83; clear.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 75; fog.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Feioching to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Nile to-day at 10 a.m.
Australasian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Eastern to-day at 10 a.m.
Australasian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Tei-yuan to-day at 10 a.m.
American Mail.—Closed per a.s. Persia to-day at 11 a.m.
Australasian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Prinz Sigismund to-day at 4 p.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 32 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 40 published.

Land Sale.

Rural Building Lot No. 138, The Peak, about 13,000 square feet in extent, is to be sold at the P. W. D. Offices on the 27th inst. The upset price is \$2,180.

Auditor.

The name of Mr. John Halifax Lind, of Yokohama, has been added to the list of persons qualified to perform the duties of auditor under the Hongkong Companies Ordinances.

Message from Peru.

Writing from Cerro de Pasco, Peru, at an altitude of 14,200 feet, our former member, Mr. S. G. Bolden, sends kind regards to all Y. M. C. A. fellows. To reach Cerro he crossed the Andes at a height of 15,053 feet!—*Progress*.

Late Mr. S. Bellinger.

The news has reached us that our devoted friend (Mr. S. Bellinger) has passed away to the higher service. While in the O. P. R. office here he was a member of the Mess. Both in money gifts and personal effort he was ever foremost and dependable. Though quiet by disposition he could say the word which fitted the occasion. Our sympathy goes to his bereaved relatives.—*Progress*.

A Stickler for Etiquette.

A complaint that a Chinese constable was eating too fast, at a meal at No. 7 Police Station, drew from the officer a rebuke which enraged the first man. The constable was assaulted and his head damaged to such an extent as made a visit to the Government Civil Hospital necessary. The man who was strong on etiquette was fined \$10 for assault, at the Police Court, this morning.

Ordinances Approved.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances:—An Ordinance to amend the Pharmacy Ordinance, 1903, and Ordinance No. 9 of 1910 as incorporated in the Pharmacy Ordinance, 1908. An Ordinance to provide against the circulation in the Colony of seditious publications. An Ordinance to amend the Electricity Supply Ordinance, 1911.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Daily Averages for June and July.

The Langkat output for June was 3,663 tons and the average daily output was 288.76 tons. Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the output for July is:—

1st July...	263 tons
2nd "	204 "
3rd "	249 "
4th "	220 "
5th "	219 "
6th "	228 "
7th "	258 "
8th "	244 "
9th "	218 "
10th "	218 "
Total to date	2,371 "
Daily average	237.1 tons.

REGISTRATION OF SERVANTS.

Some Further Details of the Ceylon Scheme.

[SPECIAL ARTICLE.]

In an article which we published on Wednesday last the main features of Ceylon's scheme for the registration and supervision of domestic servants were outlined. To show how well drawn up the system is, the writer may be permitted to give a few further points, all of which, as well as the others already mentioned, would be perfectly applicable to Hongkong did the authorities but see fit to take the matter in hand. We have seen how well controlled actual servants are under the scheme. But the system in force in Ceylon also covers the sources of supply, so to speak. For instance, in the case of intending servants the Registrar receives applications from persons desirous of entering domestic service, and he has to be satisfied that such applicants are "fit and proper persons" for the work. In each case, "provisional registration" is granted, and this is subsequently converted into "confirmed registration," according to the result of subsequent service. Power is given the Registrar to withhold registration altogether, where he sees fit to do so.

Another provision of the utmost value and importance is contained in a clause in the Ordinances which says that "the Registrar shall not grant registration to any convicted thief or associate of thieves, or to any person known to the police to be leading a disorderly or disreputable life, or who shall have been convicted of any infamous crime." There is, however, a proviso to this clause which gives the Registrar power to grant registration to any such person on the application of any householder who may be willing to give such person a trial. In other words, the householder may take the risk provided he or she is willing to do so. Hence it comes about that anyone engaged as a servant is not only able to judge, from his record of service, his capabilities, but is able to rest assured that the character of the servant is good. Such an assurance would be extremely welcome in Hongkong, whose servant population must contain no small number of inveterate thieves.

Such a system, of course, cannot be operated for nothing, and here it may be pointed out that various fees are imposed under the Ordinances. These fees are paid in stamps affixed to the pocket-register issued under the Ordinance. Thus fees of 25 cents are paid by the master on causing an existing servant to be registered or on engaging a new servant, by an intending servant on provisional registration and on registration being confirmed, as well as by a servant for the registration of previous service or antecedents; while a fee of one rupee is required from a servant for a duplicate pocket register. Then there are numerous penalties prescribed for failure to carry out the terms of the Ordinance, such as fines on masters and servants for failure to insert the required information in the pocket-register, the giving of false information, etc. And it may be mentioned, in closing, that the character form contained in each servant's pocket register deals with honesty, sobriety, truthfulness, temper, cleanliness, activity and general efficiency. The whole scheme is admirably conceived. What the writer wants to know is when Hongkong will similarly deal with the servant problem?

Naval Court Martial.

July 11.—A court martial was held on the *Victor Emanuel* today, at the instance of the Lieut-Commander of H.M.S. *Firebrand*, on Mr. William Fedarb, one of the engineers of that vessel the charge being that of drinking until unable to work. Captain Hall, of the *Severn*, presided. Prisoner pleaded guilty and was adjudged to lose six months' seniority and be dismissed his ship.

Faulty Wireless Messages.

It is understood that though the authorities at Lloyd's are quite alive to the evils of faulty wireless messages, of which there have been several bad examples lately, no steps are likely to be taken to provide a remedy until the meeting of the next International Wireless Convention. The subject is considered one for international agreement, not for individual action. The last International Convention was held in 1912.

1889.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

[Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the Week Ending July 11, 1889.]

Five Per Cent. Dividend.
July 8.—"It will be seen that George Fenwick and Co., Ltd. have decided to pay an interim dividend of five per cent. on the capital of the Company, or one dollar and a quarter per share. We are glad to learn that this enterprising firm is making satisfactory headway and fully answering the expectations of its promoters. The results of the first half of the present year show a clear profit of nearly fifteen thousand dollars, and prospects are most encouraging. It was at first contemplated to pay a larger interim dividend which the profit could well afford, but, on re-consideration, the management thought it wiser to err on the safe side."

[It will be remembered that the above-mentioned company went into liquidation not long ago.]

Belilios School.
July 8.—A meeting of the committee of the Hongkong Public School was held this afternoon to consider the offer made by Mr. E. R. Belilios to erect, at his own expense, a new building for that institution. Mr. Belilios, with a discretion for which he is to be commended had materially modified the stipulations of his original offer. In fact the only conditions he made were that, during the summer months, there should be four hours' secular instruction daily; and, during the winter months, five hours. These terms were, of course, unanimously accepted, and we now venture to hope that all difficulties have been satisfactorily removed.

The Hermit.
July 10.—A nice little hermitage was discovered in the middle of a wood at Aberdeen on Monday by Inspector Gould. Two Italian firemen had built a rude hut of small logs about a week ago, and in company with a Spanish ex-sailor from the *Arragon* and a Chilean who had run away from a ship at Singapore were living far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife. They had only mats to sleep on and a little rice to eat, so the picnic was not anything very princely. They were taken before Mr. Wodehouse and remitted to prison as vagrants.

Victoria College.
July 11.—"Victoria College is to be informally opened to-morrow. Scholars are to turn up at nine o'clock. Rather an extraordinary, holt-and-corner way of entering a five hundred thousand dollar building (we do not say it is worth that, but only what it costs) to start teaching in it on a Friday morning, with a bare little notification to parents and guardians, and not even a new hat for the head master."

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1889.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for July 11, 1889.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—192 per cent. premium, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton.—\$100 per share, sellers.
China Traders Insurance Company.—\$80 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$135 per share, buyers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.—\$385 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company.—\$86 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.—85 per cent. premium, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company.—\$270 per

WEST RIVER FLOODS.

Relief Fund Totals Over \$85,000.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Flood Relief Fund.

Already acknowledged \$81,807.07

Wing Fa Lau	500.00
Mr. Leung Chak Chun	500.00
Messrs. Tai Woo Cheong	100.00
Mr. Lo Chak Hin	100.00
Mr. Lam Ting Man	100.00
Tai Shing Company	100.00
Messrs. Wing Wa Kee	100.00
Messrs. Tung Hing Lung	100.00
Messrs. Kwong Hip Lung	100.00
Messrs. Yu Shing Lung	100.00
Messrs. Kwong Tai Yuen	100.00
The Staff & Students of Sai Ying College	63.40
The Staff & Students of Queen's College	55.60
Comptroller, Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	50.00
Messrs. Wa Ying Cheong	50.00
Po Yuen Kung Chan	50.00
China Merchants Steam Navigation Co.	50.00
Messrs. Yu Shung Yuen	50.00
Man Shun Wing	50.00
Kwong Ki Heung	50.00
Sun Tung Cheong	50.00
Tung Hip Lung	50.00
Kwong Yick Cheong	50.00
Sun Choy Tung	50.00
Hong Tai Company	50.00
Lin Ho Ku	30.00
Messrs. Yu Tai	30.00
Sam Yick	30.00
Mr. Chia Chung Tak	30.00
Tai Shun Company	30.00
Messrs. Shiu Fong Tai	30.00
Sun Yu Kee	25.00
Cheong Kam Ku	20.00
Messrs. Wing Yuen	20.00
Tung Shun Wing	20.00
Kung Shun Lung	20.00
Kwong Ching Tsung	20.00
Fuk Hing Cheong	20.00
Sai Chi Tsung	20.00
Yu Fong Tai	20.00
Wing Tsung Kat	20.00
Sai Pick Chan	20.00
Kwong Woo On	20.00
Chung Fuk Kee	20.00
Tai Lee Chan	15.00
Mr. Ma Wai Nam	15.00
Yang Pak Yu	15.00
Messrs. Wing Shing	15.00
Wing Fong	15.00
Tai Tak	15.00
Tao Ku	10.00
Sam Min Ka	10.00
Mr. Liu Chi Shan	10.00
Messrs. Kum Woo Ling	10.00
Hop Cheong Lung	10.00
Tseung Yuen	10.00
Kwong Tai Lung	10.00
Mo Ming Shi	10.00
Mr. Chan Wing Chung	10.00
Chan Wing Pun	10.00
Chan Wing Cheuk	10.00
Un Siu Fan	10.00
Yeung Yiu Nam	10.00
Wai Shi	10.00
Kan Chan Shi	10.00

(Continued on Page 5.)

share, sellers.
China and Manila Steamship Company—\$140 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$240 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures.—\$501.
Indo-China S.N. Company—par, ex div., sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—\$83 per share, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$280 per share, sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$123 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$125 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$180 per share, nominal.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company.—\$197 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co.—\$14 per share, buyers.
A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—150 per cent. premium sellers.
Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—Nominal.
Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.
Green Island Cement Co. (old issue).—\$50 per share, buyers.
Green Island Cement Co. (new issue).—\$14 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$145 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$61 per share, sellers.
West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.

SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC
ROYAL MAIL.
STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong	From Quebec
Empress of India	23rd July.
Empress of Asia	5th Aug.
Empress of Japan	19th Aug.

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.
The "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPRESS OF ASIA," are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPRESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA," "EMPRESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port, £65.

"MONTEAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £5 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

S.S. "Dilwara," 5,378 tons, Capt. Ramage, R.N.R. will be despatched for KOBE & MOJI on 14th July.

S.S. "C. Apar," 4,600 tons, Capt. Drake, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI, on 25th July.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "Takada," 6,850 tons, Capt. Robins, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA on 14th July.

S.S. "Torilla," 5,205 tons, Capt. Swanson, R.N.R. will be despatched as above on 2nd August.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Summer Excursion Tickets to Japan by all Lines.

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HAPAG."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

Marseilles, Havre, Emden, Bremen and Hamburg and New York and from Manila, Hongkong and Japan to Victoria, Vancouver (B.C.) and Seattle, Wash. and Portland (Or).

Taking Cargo or Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

FOR	STEAMSHIP	TO SAIL
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Senegambia	17th July
"	Holsatia	25th July
"	Scandia	14th Aug.
"	Sithonia	23rd Aug.
"	Liberia	11th Sept.
"	Altmark	18th Sept.
"	Arabella	9th Oct.
"	Wurtemberg	16th Oct.
Victoria, V'vor, S'ble T. & P. (Or.)	Andalusia	2nd Aug.
"	Belgravia	17th Sept.
"	Brasilia	12th Oct.

Havre, Emden & Hamburg Emden 20th July.
M'los, Havre, Bremen & Hamburg Preussen 21st July.
Hamburg and Antwerp Hoebe 24th July.
Havre, Emden & Hamburg Silesia 29th July.
Havre, Bremen & Hamburg Markomannia 5th Aug.
Genoa, Dunkirk & H'burg Frisia 7th Aug.
M'los, Emden & Hamburg O.D.J. Ahlers 22nd Aug.
Havre, Emden & Hamburg Senegambia 25th Aug.
Havre & Hamburg Holsatia 3rd Sept.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

Hongkong Office.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.	Kitano Maru Capt. Cope Iyo Maru Capt.	T. 16,000 {WEDNES., 15th July, at 10 a.m. T. 12,000 {WEDNES., 29th July, at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu and Yokohama.	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi Tamba Maru Capt.	T. 12,500 {TUESDAY, 14th July, at 4 p.m. T. 12,500 {TUESDAY, 28th July, at 4 p.m.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	Nikko Maru Capt. Takei Kumano Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 9,600 {WED., 29th July, at noon. T. 9,300 {WEDNES., 26th Aug. at noon.
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CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon.	Kawachi Maru Capt. Tozawa	T. 12,000 {SATURDAY, 11th July.
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BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Penang Maru Capt. Murazumi	T. 6,000 {MONDAY, 20th July.
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KOBE & Yokohama.	Katori Maru Capt. Murali	T. 20,000 {WEDNES., 15th July, at 11 a.m.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Kumano Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 9,600 {TUESDAY, 28th July, at 5 p.m.
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SHANGHAI, Moji & Kobe.	Ceylon Maru Capt. Noguichi	T. 12,500 {FRIDAY, 17th July.
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KOBE & Yokohama.	Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu	T. 9,600 {WEDNES., 29th July, at 11 a.m.
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† Cargo only.

‡ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th Sept.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOJI	NAGASAKI
Return.	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
1st class.	\$81	\$75	\$65	\$57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW, W'WEL, C'FOO & T'WIN	Huichow	12th July at d'light
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU	Chenan	12th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	14th July at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	14th July at 4 p.m.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	Sungkiang	15th July at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	16th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU	Yingchow	18th July at m'night
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	21st July at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Shaoxing," and the S.S. "Kanchow"

"Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

The steamers leaving Hongkong on Sundays proceed from Shanghai to Tsingtau, leaving there on Tuesdays for Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the trans-shipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Hongkong to Shanghai:—Single \$45. Return \$75.
Do. Hongkong to Tsingtau:—Single \$78. Return \$125.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 11th July, 1914.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Homeward Bound.

(Odessa via Ports of call.)

The S.S. Koursk 6,400 R.T., Commander Padalka, is expected to arrive here on or about the 22nd day of July, 1914.

For Freight, Passage and further particulars, apply to

Capt. LUKHMANOFF, Agent.

Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor, Rooms 12a & 14.

Hongkong, July 4, 1914.

Tel. No. 1214.

SHIPPING

HONGKONG
PHILIPPINES.
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship.	T.	Captain.	For	Sailing date.
Zafiro	4000	F. S. McMurray	Manila, Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo.	SATUR., 11th July, 4 p.m.
Rubi	4000	J. Miller	Manila, Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo.	SATUR., 11th July, 4 p.m.

Electric light and fans in every cabin; competent stewardesses carried.

Passengers holding round trip tickets may return by any steamer of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Norddeutscher Lloyd and Eastern and Australian Steamship Co., Ltd.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong, 25th June, 1914.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Arrive	Leave
Tihini	JAVA	2nd half July	2nd half July
Tilaroem	S'HAU	2nd half July	2nd half July
Tilpanas	JAVA	2nd half July	2nd half Aug.
Tibodas	JAVA	2nd half July	1st half Aug.
Tilmah	JAVA	2nd half July	1st half Aug.
Tilwong	JAPAN	2nd half July	1st half Aug.
Tilmanok	JAVA	1st half Aug.	2nd half Aug.
Tilalajap	JAVA	1st half Aug.	2nd half Aug.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong.
Shinyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	Tues., 14th July.
Chyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	Tues., 4th August.
Tenyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	Tues., 25th August.
Nippon Maru	11,000	18 knots	Tues., 8th Sept.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenharn	4th July.	31st July, 10 a.m.
Empire	1st Aug.	28th Aug. "
St. Albans	22nd Aug.	18th Sept. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Robt. Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AND FOCHOW RETURN (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain.	Leaving.
Hailan	J. W. Evans	SATUR., 11th July at 2 p.m.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 14th July at 11 a.m.
Haijing	W. O. Passmore	FRIDAY, 17th July at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Hailun.....[A. H. Stewart].....WED., 15th July at 11 a.m.

During the months of July and August First Class Return Fares to Fochow will be subject to a reduction of 20% on the full Fares.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake's Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. H. W. Lee, from awaiting orders, has gone second officer, Waishing.

Mr. J. W. Pettigrew, second officer, Waishing, has gone acting chief officer, same ship.

Mr. W. Hetherington, chief officer, Waishing, has gone acting master, same ship.

Mr. S. Findeison, acting master, Waishing, has gone acting master, Choyssang.

Captain Courtney, of the Choyssang, is on leave.

Captain J. Smith, from awaiting orders, has gone master of the Kingfoo.

Captain F. Carlson, of the Kingfoo, is on leave.

Mr. C. Hendrickson, from awaiting orders, has gone second officer, Chiyeun.

Mr. C. Bott, acting chief officer, Feiching, has gone second officer, Kwanglea.

Mr. F. B. Lawlor, second officer, Kwanglea, has gone chief officer, Feiching.

Mr. O. W. Butson, third engineer, Hsin Peking, has gone third engineer, Luanai.

Mr. How. Campbell, third engineer, Hanyang, has gone third engineer, Hsin Peking.

Mr. J. Symington, chief engineer, Hanyang, has gone chief engineer, Ningpo.

Mr. D. Murray, chief engine, Ningpo, has gone chief engineer, Hanyang.

Mr. J. Oudney, chief officer, Kalgan, has gone chief officer, Chenan.

Mr. H. Sator, chief officer, Chenan, has gone chief officer, Kalgan.

Mr. J. M. Anderson, chief officer, Kwanglea, has gone chief officer, Anhui.

Mr. P. McAdams, chief officer, Anhui, has gone chief officer, Kwanglea.

Mr. A. L. Woolley, second officer, Kiukiang, is on leave.

Mr. P. D. Orowther, from leave has gone second officer, Kiukiang.

Mr. R. G. S. Burrell, second officer, Shuntien, has gone second officer, Chingkiang.

Mr. C. West, second officer, Chingkiang, is on leave.

Mr. R. H. G. Ashby, second officer, Ngenkin, has gone second officer, Shuntien.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1914.

SHORT STORY.

THE MOTHER OF HIS CHILDREN.

BY CONIGSBY DAWSON.

[Here is the story of a man who aches for his wife's love and is determined to do something big in order to win it. There are magazines which are famous for having stories essentially their own. *MacLure's* is one of these magazines, and this is one of these stories. It is not according to type at all.]

The great plate-glass panes reaching almost to the pavement, revealed empty counters, gleaming safes, and lowered lights. They were a part of the pretence that every one was above temptation. They seemed to say to the world, pinched with cold: "See how we trust you. We know you're honest. You can peep in, if you like; to-morrow, if you've anything to give us, you can walk inside."

A policeman, passing by, peered at Dick suspiciously, recognized him, and bade him a cheerful "good night."

The straggling timber houses of Main Street cowered beneath the weight of starless sky. Many of the stores had put up their shutters. The sudden drop in temperature had driven people indoors. Electric lamps looked down on a town that seemed deserted. Dick thrust his hands in his coat pockets, and crouched his head between his shoulders. *So the price was sure to rise.*

Coming to his gate, he hesitated. Mary's shadow fell across the blind. He wanted to think; her grey eyes would disturb him.

He found himself on the outskirts of the town, where woods commenced—an army of skeletons, flapping rags. Far behind him, like glow-worms scattered through shadows, the lights of Monmouth twinkled.

If his love were to survive, he must have money. If he could pour into her lap money won by his own brains, he would startle Mary out of taking him for granted into admiration. Everything had to be purchased.

The woods rustled. It was as if dead things were returning to life. Slowly he turned back. He didn't need to decide now; presently would be soon enough. This time, when he came to his gate, he entered.

But presently came next morning, when he received orders to get ready to go to New York. Getting ready entailed several journeys to the bank's vaults and safes to check up bonds and securities, and to consult necessary papers. Being the president's right-hand man and absolutely trusted, he made these journeys unaccompanied.

That night Madge noticed that her father was nervous. She sat at the table, with her books spread out before her, preparing her school lessons; he was seated at his desk, with his back toward her. She watched him as he stared at a sheet of paper, altered a figure, did nothing for a while, then tore the sheet into the tiniest of pieces and threw them into the waste-paper basket, and began all over again.

She stole over to him and perched herself on the arm of his chair, letting her soft hair fall against his face. She observed that he immediately covered up what he was doing.

"Worried, father?"

He stroked her hand. "Not

worried, darling. Just tired."

Then she thought she had guessed. "You don't like going alone, do you? You hoped that mother would go with you. You're disappointed."

She recognized in a flash that her guess was mistaken. He rubbed his cheek against her and answered evasively:

"Disappointed! Oh, I don't know. There's so much to do for you children; I suppose she's right."

Madge slipped back to her lessons. Tears were in her eyes. He was in trouble, and he wouldn't let her share it. Directly he thought that her attention was occupied, he recommenced his figuring.

The next week he was in New York. His first errand, after his arrival, was to a firm of Wall Street brokers; it had nothing to do with the business for the bank. After that he watched the tickers feverishly, like a man whose entire happiness depended on what prices the mechanism would stamp on the tape. He found himself jumping off trolleys and breaking appointments inconsequently, merely for the sake of rushing into hotels and passing the slip of paper through his trembling fingers. It was always when Electrical Supplies were quoted that he grew excited. They were on the rise. He held out a portion of his holdings, merely for the sake of bringing home to himself the unbelievable fact that he had made money. He bought again, on margins at a higher price. To avoid the risk of Monmouth getting into the New Year, he opened an account with New York bank.

It was his last day; he was leaving in two hours, on the six-o'clock limited. Within a week he had made more than twice his year's salary; if Electrical Supplies continued to soar, he'd be rich before the New Year, when they went through the bonds and clipped the coupons. He'd have time to replace what he'd borrowed—nothing need be discovered. Already he felt safe.

It was the hour of the Fifth Avenue parade. Above the skyscrapers, through the indigo unplumbed quiet, stars fluttered like white butterflies over tall stone hollyhocks. Wealth tripped by him on the pavement—selfish, happy, lavishly gowned, perfumed, and indifferent to poverty. Along the roadway streamed limousines containing women of all nations, wrapped in costly furs, turning to the world amused and piquant faces.

Once there had been a time when he would have been envious of these people. Once was a week ago precisely. He did not feel any envy now—only a humorous desire to halt one of them and say: "I'm not much to look at; but my Madge and Mary'll be exactly what you are some day."

And then he wanted to prove the assertion—to begin proving it without delay. Christmas was coming; it wasn't too soon to buy presents. He glanced round. Tiffany's beckoned to him. In a spirit of bravado, he entered.

He had had no idea that Tiffany's could be so expensive. He hadn't dreamed of running him

self into so much expense. Five hundred dollars for a pearl necklace! And it looked nothing like a string of beads from the Monmouth Five and Ten Cent Store! Madge must have one better than that. He pictured to himself how, years later, she would tell her children. "When father became a big man, this was what he bought me." He was intoxicated by his imagination. The pearl necklace for Madge cost eight hundred dollars; the watch-bracelet, studded with diamonds, which he chose for Mary, a thousand. His wife would have to admire him at last.

Did he want them sent, the salesman asked. With childlike greed for immediate possession, he inquired, "Could I take them with me?" It was incredible: eighteen hundred dollars' worth of jewellery was being wrapped up and would soon be in his pocket. It came to paying—he had only his cheque-book. The salesman saw him hesitate. "A cheque will do," he assured him. Dick made no attempt to disguise his amazement. "But surely you'll require a reference. My cheque mightn't be good."

The man smiled. "We take that risk. We're supposed to be judges of character. We're here for that—to size people up by their faces and know whether they're honest."

A crawling shiver wandered down Dick's back. He wrote his signature hastily. He tried not to meet the salesman's eye. Did dishonesty stick out all over a man like that?

On his return home, he locked the necklace and bracelet securely away in the top drawer of his desk. When he heard Mary warning the children against expecting too much for Christmas because Madge's education would be a heavy expense, he had to smile. He grew into a habit of touching the drawer in which his gifts lay hidden. His wife noticed, and asked him, "What have you in there?" He laughed in a high voice, excitedly, and drew away his hand. "Oh, nothing—nothing."

When the house was silent and every one had gone to bed, he would take out his treasures and look at them, staging in his mind what was likely to occur when he gave them on Christmas Day. One night, when he had stayed later than usual, Mary came down to discover why he hadn't followed her. She caught the sparkle of something which he slipped behind his back the moment she entered.

"Why Dick!" There was fear in her voice. He turned sideways from her and thrust his hand into his pocket; then he put his free arm about her waist. "Mary, I'm changing everything for all of us. You'll know in good time."

His way of speaking was ecstatic—like that of a happy boy. She drew her fingers wonderingly across his face. "Change everything! Do we want change? And can you?" She paused; there was a sob in her throat. "Dick, what is it? You've been different since my birthday; more—more masterful lately."

"More masterful!" He laughed and claimed her mouth. "Why, even you're beginning to believe in me, Mary! And you don't know yet."

She pressed her forehead against his shoulder. Her voice came muffled, chokingly. "You dear man! I always believed in you. But I didn't believe it in your way."

The expectation of something pleasant to come took definite shape in his wife's heart from that moment. The air of mystery that surrounded him grew more intense and gave sanction to that expectation. Then there were constant wires from New York, which no one was supposed to mention, and which only he was permitted to open.

Mr. Yeams took notice of Dick in his cold, non-committal way—took notice of his elations and depressions as the stockmarket fluctuated. He called him in to consultations more frequently than was necessary, that he might observe him more narrowly.

"By the way, Dick, do you see that Electrical Supplies are tumbling? Oh, no, they're all right. It's this rumour of anti-Trust investigations from Washington. Won't go very far, I assure you."

Mr. Yeams nodded wisely when Dick had left him and his office door had closed. The question he asked himself was how his cashier, with a salary of three thousand and a growing family, could have bought shares in Electrical Supplies? His wife's money? Unlikely. He set on foot a stealthy inquiry.

It was Christmas Eve. The bank had closed. Some of the clerks who had to travel to distant family gatherings had already left. The rest were making hilarious haste to be gone, exchanging jokes and calling good wishes after each one of their number to leave them. Dick looked like an undertaker at a wedding—mournfully out of place. His face was drawn and white, his eyes haunted and hollow. For the last fortnight, since the rumour from Washington had spread abroad, shares in all Trust organizations had been falling. A week ago he could have sold out and just cleared himself, so as to get back the bonds which he had left with his broker to be held as collateral against his margins. It was Mr. Yeams' assurance that Electrical Supplies were sound that had tempted him to hang on. And now the price had sunk so low that he couldn't save any of his margins without selling some of the bonds that he had borrowed. He was caught.

The president's door opened. "Oh, Dick, spare me a minute, will you?"

Dick mustered an expression of cheerfulness and squared his shoulders. He always did that when he knew he was watched. On entering the office, he saw that two strangers were present: one directly behind him, near the door, as if to block his exit; the other beside the desk, facing him.

Mr. Yeams looked up coldly. "Been speculating?"

"Yes."

"Ah! Had any success?"

Dick's blood boiled. He had conjured up this scene during the sleepless hours of many a long night, and he had always seen himself cringing for mercy. His worst fear had been that he would behave like a coward. Perhaps it was because he had lived through the ordeal so many times that he conducted himself like an actor, mouthing but unaffected by a tragedy. He answered quite normally:

"Success! You know I haven't. Let's cut this short. I borrowed twenty-five of the bank's Florida Irrigation bonds. I left them with Irvy and Macdougall, my brokers, as collateral to hold against my margins. I speculated in Electrical Supplies; at the present moment I'm ten thousand dollars to the bad. What are you going to do with me?"

Such impudent boldness took Mr. Yeams by surprise. "Do with you!" He scratched his head. "Do with you! God bless my soul, if you can't redeem those bonds, I'll have to have you arrested!"

"Well, I can't. For years I've run your bank and received three thousand dollars a year for it. One can't owe much out of that and raise a family."

Mr. Yeams looked very sad, very grieved, very perplexed. Perhaps he was worried by a passage he remembered from sermons, such as "Blessed are the merciful," etc. What he said was: "I trusted you with everything. For myself, I'd let you off; but the example would be bad." He

hesitated, then smouldered into querulous resentment: "I don't like the way you're taking this, my boy."

Dick shrugged his shoulders. "I don't see that it's up to you to like or dislike it. You paid me a beggarly wage, set temptation in my way, and now you're sending me to jail. Besides, you always told me that Electrical Supplies would come up again. You can take over the shares that I've defaulted on—it's not too late; so you're safe."

The two strangers had kept their eyes on Mr. Yeams. Reluctantly he nodded. They closed in on Dick, standing one on either side, and roughly twisted his wrists behind his back. They turned to lead him away, and had reached the door when the old man spoke with emotion: "Bring him back." Then, to Dick: "You've known me and worked for me the best part of your life. I knew your father before you; Mary's father was my friend. Haven't you any favour to ask me? I don't suppose you'll believe me, but I've liked you, Dick, and still like you."

Dick refused to lower his pride. "You're going to steal my liberty—you, an old man, from me; and I'm not half way through living. You've nearly done with life—and you've never done anything but take from it, never considered any one but yourself. Out of all the days you're going to steal from me, I want just one more of freedom—to-morrow."

Mr. Yeams looked aside and blinked his eyes. He tried to make his voice hard when he asked: "To-morrow! How'll that help? Why?"

Dick strained forward from the hands that held him. "My wife and children have counted on it. I've led them on to expect something. Please! It's Christmas Day."

And so it was arranged. Dick passed out into Main Street with the two strangers walking closely, but inconspicuously, one on either side. They were scarcely noticeable in the Christmas crowd. Before he was out of sight of the bank, he turned his head. The strangers clutched his arms, thinking he was about to make a breakaway. He was only looking to see whether the president's brougham was still waiting. He saw its lamps, and he wondered what was happening inside the head of the man with the parchment face and shabby clothes.

Where was his freedom to begin? He dared not ask. Up the path to the very threshold of his home he was escorted. As the light drifted out from the opening door, the men fell back. Madge was hanging mistletoe in the hall when he entered. He was determined to play his part of the man with the happy secret to the end. They'd learn soon enough. He tried to appear jovially glad—and to forget. Mary's grey eyes followed him; he encountered them whenever he glanced in her direction. What did she suspect?

At last the children, rebellious with anticipation, were coaxed to bed. When a sufficient time had elapsed for them to be asleep, the stealthy creep upstairs was attempted, to fill their stockings.

He went to Madge's room first. She lay quite still in her narrow bed, her fair hair streaming across the pillow, her eyes fast shut. At last he had his opportunity. Tiptoeing to the window, he peered out. Had they gone? What were they doing? Where were they? His questions were answered dramatically: a shadow that had lain level with the shadow of a tree stirred. An exclamation escaped him; he put his hand to his mouth to stifle it. It was echoed. Turning quickly, he saw through the dusk that Madge was sitting up in bed. Her slim arms were held out to him and went about him fiercely. "Oh, father, father, who are they?"

"Who are they? You're dreaming, girlie."

"But don't play with me. Don't put me off. What is the matter?"

She tugged him tightly to her, hiding her face against his breast. He persisted in pretending to misunderstand.

"Nothing's the matter, darling. It's Christmas Eve; I'd come in to fill your stocking."

As he passed out of the room, he met his wife on the landing. "Did I hear Madge crying?" she questioned in a whisper.

He stooped, gathering up the presents for Tommy, so as not to look at her. "Madge crying! Yes. She woke frightened. Was not really awake. Dreaming, I guess."

He was uneasy lest his wife might question him when they went to bed. She was strangely silent and unaccustomedly tender. He lay awake, staring at the ceiling, fearful lest he should disturb her. Every nerve in his body craved an answer to one question: Were those men still out there? He could hear it no longer. Having listened to his wife's breathing and found it regular, he crept out. At first he saw nothing—only frost and shadows. Then he caught the figure of a man right under the wall below him, looking up into his eyes. He wondered if Madge—little Madge, standing barefooted at her window—were also watching that watcher. He stole back, and climbed softly into bed. Again he listened. Mary was too motionless; she ought to have stirred. What did she suspect?

The door that led out of the living-room into his library was open. His desk stood in full view of his wife as she sat at the breakfast-table. He stepped over to the drawer of mystery, unlocked it, and took out two small parcels. She had risen. Madge stood behind her. "For you. And for you," he said huskily, and turned away, ashamed of what he was doing—giving them the fruits of theft.

He heard a gasp as the boxes were opened. "For me! Why, father!"

Madge was in his arms. His wife came slowly over to him. He thought she was going to make him take it back. She tried to speak, and couldn't. She kissed him, holding out her arm for him to fasten the bracelet on it. It was all so different from the scene that he had pictured.

All morning, with a feverish display of high spirit, Dick played the game like a man secretly aware that in his body were the seeds of death, yet determined to get the most out of it while life lasted.

An unexplained and new sympathy had crept into the attitude of his wife: anxiety to demonstrate affection without language—and effort to make appreciation conspicuous. With both Mary and Madge it was as if they realized that a blow was threatening, but dared not mention it lest speech should lead to haste.

On Christmas afternoon it had been the practice of Mr. Yeams to pay Mary a visit. He was a man whose habit had been formed years before, when she was a little girl and her father, his friend, was alive. Glancing out of the window, Dick saw with anger and dismay that the familiar brougham was halting at his gate.

He faced quickly into the room. "I'm not going to see him."

Mary's lips had gone white; she rested her hand on his arm. "Dear, I understand."

Not until he had accomplished his escape did her answer strike him as peculiar. He had never approved of the way in which Mary had accepted his employer's social favours—favours from which he was tacitly excluded. But it wasn't like Mary to admit so quietly that there were just grounds for his annoyance. What

had she meant by saying, "I understand?"

Across the street, emphasizing the discrepancies of the situation, those two men were still watching. In following their movements, he failed to observe how time was passing. He sat down. At last he was by himself. Sinking his face in his hands, he acknowledged facts—at this hour to-morrow he would be in prison.

From the foot of the stairs a voice called: "He's gone, Dickie."

He pulled himself together. He wouldn't need to be brave much longer.

Evening dragged itself out to a finish. Nine, ten, eleven—the children had exhausted their last excuse for not going up to bed. Tommy and Hester had vanished; Madge lingered. Dick turned abruptly. "Kiddie, it's time you went."

Then, to his wife: "Why don't you go, too, Mary? You're tired."

They kissed him. Words were on their lips that struggled to be said. They crossed the room to the door; came back swiftly, by a common impulse, and kissed him again; then, to his great relief, he heard their footsteps trailing fainter up the stairs. Would they return? Slow movements overhead. Thank God, the house was silent!

He spoke with his conscience. If he had succeeded, he'd have been reckoned clever by the world. He was a thief because he had failed. He was a fool.

Was that some-one stirring? He heard a creak on the stairs. His heart was in his throat. Sliding his feet so as to make no noise, he crossed the room, set the door ajar, and listened. Utter quiet.

How should he face the crisis? He stood beside the desk—opened a drawer stealthily. A revolver was lying in his hand. Madge! They'd call her father a coward! With a reckless self-distrust and instinct to protect her, he flung temptation from him through the window, with a crash.

Feet upon the stairs. Those men outside—they also would have heard it. They'd come for him now. Love, shame, and tragedy—the mountain-tops of life—call for darkness. He switched off the light and stood tense.

The door opened. Mary trembled on the threshold, the lamp in the hall lengthening her shadow; it lay along the floor till it touched his feet. Her eyes followed to where he stood, waith-like and erect. The cold night air, blowing in through the shattered pane, chilled his blood. He shivered.

She ran to him, and folded him in her arms. "You're hurt?"

He tried to push her from him. He must tell her. "I'm not; but—"

She silenced him, pressing her lips against his mouth. "I couldn't speak. All day I wanted to speak about it. I was waiting for you. I guessed. You did it because of me. And then Mr. Yeams—Oh, Dickie, why didn't you come to me yourself? There was my money. You thought I wouldn't... you thought I was too selfish! I taught you to think that. But I did save you, Dickie; and now—"

She ceased. He had jerked away his mouth. He was listening for the rush up the path, the clamouring of the bell, the bursting of the door—the invasion. He heard only the wrenching sobs of the woman quivering against his breast.

Her head lay on his shoulder. He bent above her. "And now?"

She clutched him fast, fearing he would struggle from her. "I'm more than the mother of your children? Say—say I am!"

His voice came awed and strangled. The horror had departed—there were all the other days before him. "Dearest, you have proved it."

"And it took this to prove it!" she wept.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1914.

TELEGRAMS.

[The following telegrams arrived too late for insertion on Page 1.]

CHINA AND TIBET.

SIR E. GREY SPEAKS OUT.

(Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph.")

London, Received July 11.
In the House of Commons, during the debate on the Foreign Office Vote, Sir Edward Grey regretted that China had not so far signed the Tibetan Convention and had not agreed to the boundaries proposed. He hoped China would sign the Convention. If she did not, he resorted to an aggressive policy, the consequences must be disastrous to China, and there would certainly be serious trouble on the Indian frontier, compelling Britain seriously to take up the matter with the Government of China itself.

HOME CRICKET.

London, Received July 11.
Yorkshire beat Northamptonshire at Huddersfield by an innings and 8 runs. (Last year Northants won by 20 runs.)

PARLIAMENT.

GOVERNMENT PLANS.

London, Received July 11.
It is generally believed that the Government will prorogue Parliament immediately the Finance Bill and necessary Supply are finished and the House of Commons has considered the Home Rule (Amending) Bill—probably the middle of August. The new Session will open early in November.

ALBANIAN UNREST.

APPEAL TO ROUMANIA.

London, Received July 11.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that the Prince of Albania has asked Rumania to send troops to restore order in Albania. Austria and Italy support the request.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

THE REBEL ADVANCE.

London, Received July 11.
Reuter's correspondent at Saltillo states that General Carranza announces that the Federals have evacuated Guaymas, an important port on the west coast, and that the rebels are now concentrating 20,000 men against San Luis Potosi.

The Taming Delayed.

The s.s. Taming arrived in port to-day from Manila. She left Manila on the 8th inst., having been delayed for two days in consequence of stormy weather.

Midshipmen Arrive.

By the P. and O. steamer Nile there arrived in the Colony from Home six midshipmen to join H.M.S. Hampshire, at present in Northern waters. They are: Messrs. C. B. Allen, J. H. N. McKeljohn, H. O. Macdonald, W. M. P. Hornby, J. de O. Richards and C. M. Usher. They are now on H.M.S. Triumph and will proceed to Weihaiwei on or about the 20th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ULSTER QUESTION.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT'S RESOLVE.

(Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph.")

London, Received July 11.

It is officially announced that the Ulster Provisional Government has passed a resolution declaring its willingness to consider any proposal preserving the rights under the Imperial Parliament, but it distrusts the Government's bona fides and is compelled to press on arrangements to resist the imposition of the Home Rule Provisional Government has instructed the Executive to act accordingly.

The Provisional Government also resolved to call on the people to see that everyone while in Ulster under their jurisdiction shall enjoy the same religious and civil freedom as now, irrespective of creed, and to exercise the same restraint as hitherto in carrying out whatever forward steps the Executive considers desirable.

The Unionist Council decided to leave the question of when definite action should be taken to Sir Edward Carson.

Press Warnings.

"Ireland Under Arms," "The War Preparations," "Ulster on Edge of Last Step," are specimen headings from to-day's Conservative papers, which are full of pictures of the Volunteer parades and portraits of the Ulster leaders. They publish solemn despatches and editorials warning the British public that the storm may burst at any moment, as Ulstermen are sick at the inaction.

One paper declares that Sir Edward Carson, in his speech to the Ulster Council, said the height of the crisis was hardly more than a matter of minutes.

Mr. Walter Long, interviewed at Belfast, said he had never seen such strength of feeling displayed before, and any attempt at peace-making on the basis of compromise would be doomed to failure.

A Wooden Thunderbolt.

The Liberal papers characterise yesterday's resolution of the Ulster Provisional Government as a wooden thunderbolt and a ludicrous sequel to the boasting. They declare that Ulster is invaded by a horde of Tory journalists, saying that one paper is represented by half a dozen special correspondents, a medical correspondent and two photographers with motors, and has a private wire to London. They warn their readers to accept with caution the sensational statements telegraphed to the Unionist Press.

Their editorials express disgust that a moment when the moderates of all parties are striving for a settlement should have been deliberately chosen for the purpose of scaring the public and intimidating the Government.

The police in Ulster towns will be reinforced in view of the Boyne celebrations to-morrow.

Appointment.

Captain W. D. Lindsay, R.A., 24th (Hazara) Mountain Battery is performing the duties of permanent Captain, in addition to his own duties, from July 5, 1914.

No Adulteration.

During the quarter ended June 30, there were eight samples of milk, six of whisky and four of bread examined under the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance. All were genuine.

SANITARY BOARD.

Following are the orders of the day for the meeting of the Sanitary Board to be held on Tuesday:

Minute by the President of the Sanitary Board relative to the appointment of Mr. W. Elliott, R.A.M.C., as a Second Class Sanitary Inspector.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, pursuant to notice, will move:

"That in view of the recent outbreak of plague in Alexandra Building and the general insanitary and dirty condition of the passage ways between (1) Alexandra Building and the King Edward Hotel building, and (2) between St. George's Building and King's Building, immediate steps be taken to provide for a regular inspection to take place between the hours of 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. of all buildings in the Central District which are used partly as offices and partly for residential purposes, so that a proper supervision and control may be exercised over the Chinese coolies and other servants employed in such buildings; and that the provisions of By-law No. 8, relating to scavenging and conservancy, be rigidly enforced."

Proposed amendment of the by-laws relating to the Prevention and Mitigation of Epidemic, Contagious or Infectious Disease and to the Disinfection of Infected Premises.

Correspondence relative to the application for permission to erect 2 water closets and 2 urinals at St. George's Buildings, Marine Lot No. 286.

Result of the examinations made under "The Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1906", for the quarter ended 30th June, 1914.

Report from the Government Analyst on the public water supplies for the month of June, 1914.

List of legal proceedings taken by this Department against persons for breaches of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance No. 1 of 1903 during the month of June, 1914.

Time-serving return for the fortnight ending 23rd June, 1914.

Mortality return for the weeks ending 21st and 28th June, 1914.

Mortality return from Macao for the weeks ending 21st and 28th June, 1914.

Rat return for the weeks ending 27th June and 4th July, 1914.

The Plague—Four Fresh Cases.

The official statement made to the Press on June 22 was that four fresh cases of plague had occurred in Colombo. One infected rat was found at Koshikadde.

Rights of Motorists.

The Civil Tribunal of the Seine (says a Paris report) has pronounced a judgment which is likely to cause considerable comment both in legal and in motor circles. A pedestrian knocked down by a taxi-cab in the Champs Elysees was held responsible for the damage caused by it to another motor car in trying to avoid him. The owner of the motor, M. Lefranc, sued the Taxicab Company for £50 compensation for damage to his car by the collision. The company, in its defence, entered the novel plea that the accident was solely due to the carelessness of the pedestrian, Pedro de Flores, in not assuring himself that the road was clear before crossing.

After listening to the arguments of counsel on both sides, the Court found both the company in the person of its chauffeur and Flores to blame. But as the pedestrian's imprudence was the primary cause of the accident he must pay three-fourths of the claim, the company paying the remaining quarter.

WATER POLO.

Two Shield Matches at the V.R.C. Last Night.

There was a good attendance at the V.R.C. last night to witness the two shield games fixed for that date. The first game was between the V.R.C. "B" team and the R.G.A., the teams turning out as follows:

V.R.C. "B" team:—Braga, Bailton, Roberts, Collins, Souza, Roza and Ribeiro.

R.G.A.:—Crozier, Potts, Bancroft, Chisholm, Baker, Myson and Mungchen.

From the first chase after the ball it was obvious that Souza was going to cause some trouble to the other side by his turn of speed and he had received the ball and placed it advantageously to the rear before the opposing team had got anywhere near it. Roza played a good game in so much as he watched with care his position and never allowed his man to go unmarked. Exchanges were fairly even for a while, the V.R.C. showing better combination, but failing in their shooting. Roberts, who was doing remarkable defensive work, then came forward with his play. Passing to Roza he left the ball in good hands, and the latter with a splendid shot opened the scoring. Then the R. G. A. realised the seriousness of the situation with half time drawing rapidly near, and they settled down to better combined play. Braga was tested repeatedly, but never was found wanting in that moiety. His saves were remarkable and won for him loud applause. When the whistle sounded the score was:—V. R. C. 1 goal, R. G. A. nil.

In the second half, play was just as determined, as the first, but any improvement that was shown was associated with the Artillerymen. Dyson, after very hard lines when close in, eventually put the ball through and equalised matters. In the excitement occasioned by the equalisation, play became not quite so clean as it could have been, but under the circumstances this was pardonable and on every occasion that the referee had to call a player up the injured party took it good naturedly, and the penalised one invariably regretted that excitement should have interfered with his judgment. Play became very fast and there was nothing doing in the goal for some time. At last Ribeiro determined to secure a goal and his efforts were rewarded when he bent the custodian all the way with a fast shot. Shortly afterwards Roza put up another goal, and just as it appeared a certainty for the civilians Dyson scored again for his side. There were but a few minutes to go now, and though the soldiers tried hard to make a drawn game of it they did not succeed and they had to accept defeat. Final scores:—V.R.C. "B" team 3 goals, R.G.A. 2 goals.

The Second Game.

The D.O.L.I. team then engaged the R.E.'s, the game ending in a draw—1-1.

The teams were:—R.E.:—Lewis, Tucker, Hitchen, Morrish, Sanders, Wright and Perigan.

D.O.L.I.:—Ward, Passmore, Baldwin, Farmer, Cussell, Smith and Walls.

The game was fast and exciting throughout and was fought with the spirit that animates all inter-regimental games. Tucker commenced his old style of trying long shots, and though they did not result in a score they were certainly of great concern to the opposing defence. It was left to Sanders, however, to open the scoring and give the Engineers the lead, and he did so cleverly. Morrish had much opportunity of goal shooting, but he did very hard and useful work in keeping the ball up to the other end

SEPOY CHARGED.

Alleged Assault and Robbery.

The charge against a sepoy in the 20th Punjab of being concerned in assaulting and robbing a silk hawker was proceeded with this morning, by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court.

At the last hearing the complainant informed his Worship that he had sold \$14 worth of silk to some of the 20th Punjab at Rennie's Mill and on his way back to Hongkong was set upon by some sepoys, of whom the defendant was one, and robbed of the money and the remainder of his silk.

Inspector Sim, of Kowloon City, deposed to visiting the scene of the alleged robbery on Anderson Road and finding signs of a scuffle.

The case was again remanded.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong

—12th July, 1914. 5th Sunday after Trinity: Holy Communion (8.05 a.m.) with music: Kyrie, etc., Merbecke in F; Matins, 11 a.m. Responses, Psalms, Jones and Camidge; Te Deum, Oakeley in F (15th evening); Jubilate, Goodson; Hymns, 272 and 215—N. B. Psalm 62, verses 1 and 2 in unison; Psalm 63, verses 1 and 2 in unison; Psalm 64, verses 1, 2 and 10 in unison; Litany, (Full Choir). Evening Song, 5.40 p.m. (12 o'clock). Responses, Psalms, Garret, Tomlinson and Wesley; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Goss in A; Anthem, "Send out Thy Light."—Gounod; Hymns, 218 and 197. Sevenfold Amen. Voluntary, "Choral Prelude on Hymn 167."—Perry.

First Church of Christ Scientist, Macdonnell Road, Sunday 11.15 a.m. Wednesday 5.30 p.m. Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday, July 12, Morning Service at 10.30. Hymns: 369, 585, 236 and 298. Evening Service at 6 p.m. Hymns: 229, 238, 267 and 160. Preacher, —Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—12th June, 1914, 6th Sunday, after Trinity: Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Responses, Festival Venite: Burrows, Day 12; Psalms: As set, Te Deum: S. Jude. Jubilate: Benedictus: Langdon; Hymns: 377, 285 579, Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Hymn: 324. Responses: Festival, Psalms: As set, Magnificat: Barnby in D. 18th Morning Nunc Dimittis: Wickes, 10th Evening, Hymns: 148, 356, 302. Kyrie.

of the bath. When the interval arrived the D.O.L.I. had not scored and the R.E.'s were one up.

There was quite a change in the second half; the speed at which the first was played appeared to tell against the Engineers, whilst the D.O.L.I. played as doggedly as they had done in the previous half. The Engineers got on the defensive for a while, and it was imperative as the Cornishmen were determined to equalise and played hard towards that end. The Engineers' goal was in danger on many occasions, but the goalkeeper was equal to his post and saved brilliantly. Finally, however, Baldwin, who had given him much trouble, got the ball past him and there was a cheer at the equaliser. The R.E.'s made a second dash to secure the winning goal, but they failed to do so and the game resulted as follows:—R.E.'s 1 goal, D.O.L.I. 1 goal.

The table of progress is appended:—

	P. W. L. D. Pts.
V.R.C. "A"	3 3 — 0
D.O.L.I.	3 2 — 1 5
R.E.	3 0 1 2 5
R.G.A.	3 0 3 0 —

SHORT SERMON.

Numbers XI, 29. "Would God all the Lord's people were prophets."

Was there ever such a Great-heart as Moses? We cannot wonder that when the Jewish people were promised a Messiah the promise was that he should be like Moses. Who has ever attained a higher character than this man but One? What a beautiful thing is told about him in this story. He was totally free from that jealousy, which is a blot on the reputation of many of the great men of the world, such as Alexander, Pope, the poet, There was no need for any lingo to say to Moses; "O beware my lord of jealousy; it is the green-eyed monster which doth mock the meat it feeds on." How many there are who are jealous when anyone else can do things as well as they can. Not so Moses. A young man—often young men are more custom-ridden than old men—a young man went to Moses and told him the news; there were two young men, Eldad and Medad, actually venturing to poach on his preserve. They were prophesying, and Joshua, who ought to have known better, took it up and said "forbid them." Then the grandeur of Moses came out; he had not to think for ten minutes what he should do about it; he was spontaneously magnanimous, instantly great. "Art thou jealous for my sake?" What a petty spirit even in Joshua! Jealous of two young fellows!

"Would that all the Lord's people were prophets, that the Lord would put His Spirit upon them," said Moses. How great that was. One prophet among thousands of headless people can do very little. A prophet is a man who interprets and voices the mind of God to men. You cannot have too many of them, says Moses. "Jealous! How can I be jealous? I want all the Lord's people to be prophets; how much easier our work will be." We can all see that. Suppose that during the next fifteen hundred years the Hebrew people had lived up to their holy law, and had not fallen into idolatry and fornications and hosts of sins; if they had been anything like Moses himself, what an impression they would have made on the heathen world all these centuries.

"Would God all the Lord's people were prophets." Here we have the explanation of a great deal that is troubling the mind of Christendom to-day. All branches of the church are asking questions: Why is it that the Gospel does not more quickly master the world? Why its obvious and infinite blessings are not more greedily sought for? Why its sheer merit has not more speedily commended it to the heart of mankind? People talk of the possibility of there coming something higher. That is absurd, because the Gospel is the ideal, the limit. It is perfect love to God and perfect love to man; you cannot go beyond that, not only in practice but even in thought. How can there be anything higher than perfect love? Why then is it that the Gospel has not fascinated the whole world into faith and obedience? Because the Lord's people have not all been prophets. If the great masses of professing Christians had been more obviously Christian, more like their Master the world would have been His by now. There would be no missionary problems, the occupation of that latest christened official, the missionary statesman, would be gone. There is no resisting the testimony of changed lives. Any congregation with only a thin coat of real holiness will make a great impression on a world that has none at all, but knows it ought to have it.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

Sir Ian Hamilton's Views.

It was stated in an Australian cable message, published in the Morning Post, that General Sir Ian Hamilton, Inspector-General of the Overseas Forces, had expressed himself in favour of the system of compulsory military service in operation in the Commonwealth. The Australian papers give the following as the full text of General Hamilton's remarks on this subject.

My objections to compulsory service, as relating to England, were confined to compulsory service for adults, and that merely because of the technical difficulties which it would involve us in, especially in regard to the recruiting of our permanent regular forces for overseas service. Until I came to Australia I had only before me the Swiss Army on which to form my ideas of compulsory service in a free, modern democracy. Now, from what I have seen in Australia, where perhaps it sits more lightly upon the people than in Switzerland, owing to the training being spread over the cadets' service, instead of the whole of the training being concentrated into several months' continuous training for the adult recruit, I think so far as my opinion is worth anything, that a system of compulsory training is good for the nation, whether it be regarded from the moral or physical aspect. This compulsory service was the only method open to Australia of securing herself against danger from outside interference. The training is giving the young generation a chance that was not enjoyed by their parents. I only wish that I had had it myself.

Left for Japan.
Mrs. Lobingier, wife of Judge Lobingier (U.S.A.) left to-day by the Persia for Japan.

V.R.C. Meeting.
The annual meeting of the Victoria Recreation Club is fixed for the 16th inst. at 5.30 p.m.

Cup Presented.
Captain Huxley, of the Tarragon, has presented a cup for the half mile championship in connection with the V.R.C. A winner twice in succession will become the owner.

New Hebrides Conference.
An Anglo-French conference met at the Foreign Office last month to discuss various questions relating to the Anglo-French condominium in the New Hebrides, as arranged by the Anglo-French Convention of February, 1906. The object of the Conference is not to revise the terms of condominium, but to devise means of remedying the defects in its working which have become apparent during the past eight years. The proceedings are confidential. The proceedings were opened by Sir Edward Grey, who welcomed the French delegates and addressed the Conference on the nature of their task. M. Picconnet replied on behalf of the French delegates. The Conference is expected to last some weeks.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.
KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.
(British Section)
NOTICE is hereby given that owing to heavy floods in the Shekling district, through traffic to Canton is suspended until further notice. Passengers and goods will continue to be booked to all stations up to and including Shekling. By Order, ROBERT BAKER, Acting Manager, Kowloon, 11th July, 1914.

IN THIS JOURNAL OF JULY 1st

WE EXPLAINED TO YOU THE
WONDERFUL AND EXCEPTION-
ALLY BENEFICIAL PROPERTIES
OF THE MOST DELICIOUS AND
PALATABLE **NATURAL** MIN-
ERAL WATER IN THE WORLD



IT MIXES
PERFECTLY WITH
ALL LIQUORS, SYRUPS;
MILK etc., etc.

IS AN
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IS A

ISUAN
AND WHISKY
A PERFECT
BLEND

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

YOUR WINE MERCHANT HAS IT. IF NOT, APPLY TO THE

SOLE AGENTS :

THE CHINA COMMERCIAL Co.

TEL. 1208

3, DUDELL STREET.

TEL. 1208

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1913. Highest	1913. Lowest	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$840 b.	120,000	\$125	all	835 Jan.	790 Aug.	840	830	{ £2 & 5/- bonus at ex. 1/11 3/16 equal to \$23.28 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/13
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	\$310 b.	10,000	\$250	50	349 Oct.	270 Jan.	310	310	{ Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$140 b.	10,000	\$15	5	137 1/2 Aug.	131 Jan.	140	140	{ Final of 10 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1912
Union Ins. Society of C'lon, Ltd.	\$780 b.	12,100	\$250	100	845 April	784 Sept.	\$780	\$775	{ Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$194	12,000	\$100	60	200 April	185 June	194	194	{ Final of \$12 making \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$155 b.	20,000	\$100	20	161 1/2 Dec.	146 May	155	154	\$10 for 1912
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$390 b.	8,000	\$250	50	385 Jan.	354 May	390	387 1/2	\$27 for 1912
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$9 b.	30,000	\$25	all	11 1/2 June	7 1/2 Oct.	9	8	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$31 b.	20,000	\$50	all	42 May	30 Oct.	31	30 1/2	\$2.50 for year end 30/6/13
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$27 b.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2 Aug.	27 April	27	27	{ Interim of \$1 for half year ending 30/6/13
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$60	60,000	\$5	all	99 April	75 Aug.	60	60	{ 3% Interim a/c year 1913 on preferred shares
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$96 1/2	3,797,610	\$1	all	118 1/2 April	98 1/2 Oct.	99 1/2	96 1/2	{ Final of 5/- making 7/- for 1913 Interim of 1/- a/c 1914 C.No. 22
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$44 s.	40,000	\$10	all	58 Oct.	32 1/2 Jan.	46	44	{ \$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/13
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$70 b.	20,000	\$100	all	112 Jan.	92 1/2 Aug.	79	79	\$3 for 1913
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$28	7,000	\$100	all	40 Jan.	30 Dec.	28	28	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Admin'n.	37 1/2	1,000,000	\$1	all	37 1/2 Dec.	30 1/2 July	37 1/2	37 1/2	{ Interim of 1/- for 1913 Coupon No. 3
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$3	200,000	\$1	all	4 1/2 Jan.	3 Aug.	3	3	{ 1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	30 1/2	160,000	\$1	all	85 1/2 Feb.	38 1/2 Dec.	30 1/2	27 1/2	{ 1/- mak. 7/6 a/c 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.									
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$83 b.	60,000	\$50	all	99 July	74 Mar.	83	82	\$3.50 for year 1913
H'kong & W'pon D Co., Ltd.	\$62 b.	50,000	\$50	all	90 June	56 Jan.	62	62	\$3 dividend for year 1913
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	\$60 b.	55,700	\$100	all	72 Jan.	51 July	60	59	Tls. 5 for 913
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	\$91	66,000	\$100	all	113 1/2 May	103 Jan.	91	91	{ Interim of Tls 3 for 1913
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	\$94	25,000	\$100	all	—	—	94	94	Tls. 6 on 29.2.10
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$125	12,000	\$50	25	125 Aug.	112 Mar.	125	125	{ \$7 on old shares, \$3.50 on new shares for year 31/12/13
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$116 b.	50,000	\$100	all	118 July	101 Jan.	116	115	\$3 for year ending 31/12/13
H'p'breys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$7.60 b.	10,000	\$10	all	9 1/2 Aug.	33 Feb.	7 1/2	7.60	50 cents for 1913
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$44 b.	60,000	\$50	all	—	—	44	44	{ Interim of 5 p.c. for year end 30/6/13
Shanghai Lands	\$92	78,000	\$50	all	—	—	92	92	\$2.25 for half year ending 31/12/13
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$73 b.	12,500	\$50	all	74 1/2 June	54 1/2 Jan.	73	73	{ 15 per cent. for 1910
Manila M'pole Hotel	\$8	15,000	\$10	all	—	—	8	8	First year.
H'kong Central Estates	\$100 b.	10,000	\$100	all	—	—	100	100	Tls. 15 for year ending 31/10/13
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	\$132 b.	20,000	\$50	all	148 1/2 Nov.	120 July	132	130	Tls. 15 for year ending 31/11/13
H'kong Cotton Co., Ltd.	\$74	125,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 April	7 1/2 Dec.	74	74	Tls. 15 for year ending 31/11/13
Kung Yik	\$114	75,000	\$10	all	15 1/2 Jan.	12 1/2 July	114	113	Tls. 15 for 1913
Laou Kung Mow	\$82	8,000	\$100	all	112 Jan.	93 Sept.	82	81	Tls. 10 for year ending 30/6/13
Shanghai Cottons	\$111 b.	50,000	\$50	all	136 Mar.	104 Sept.	111	109	{ Final div. of 6d. making 7d. per share for 1913
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$11 1/2	60,000	\$12	all	11 1/2 May	9 April	11 1/2	11 1/2	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4 1/2	50,000	\$5	all	5 Nov.	2.80 Jan.	4 1/2	4 1/2	{ 80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30/4/14
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$8 1/2	50,000	\$10	all	9 1/2 Feb.	8 1/2 May	8 1/2	8 1/2	None
China Prov't. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$38	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	6 Jan.	2 1/2 Jan.	38	38	\$1.50 for year end 31/7/13
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$10	40,000	\$10	all	15 1/2 Nov.	4.10 Jan.	6.10	6	40 cts. for 1911
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$10	40,000	\$10	all	29 Dec.	26 Jan.	41	41	{ \$1.80 per share for 1913
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$41	40,000	\$10	all	40 Jan.	15 Oct.	200	195	{ Interim of \$2 1/2 a/c 1914
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.	\$200	5,000	\$25	all	25 1/2 July	19 Jan.	25	24	{ Final div. of 6d. making 7d. per share for 1913
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$25	60,000	\$10	all	9/6 Sept.	4/9 Jan.	12/6	10/6	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	\$12/6	325,000	\$5	all	75 Jan.	19 Sept.	48	43	{ 80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30/4/14
Langkats	\$44	250,000	\$10	all	11 1/2 April	9 Sept.	9 1/2	9 1/2	None
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$92 b.	25,000	\$10	all	100 Jan.	90 cts. June	90 cts.	90 cts.	\$1.50 for 1910.
Do (New)	\$90 cts. s.	50,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	None
Philippines	\$5	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	No dividend this year.
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$6	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	—	—	50 cts. for year ending 31/5/12
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	\$20	13,000	\$20	all	—	—	—	—	{ \$1.25 per share for year ending 31/12/13
Shanghai Sumatras	\$135	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 May	3.50 Oct.	5	5	70 cts. for 1913
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$5	20,000	\$5	all	18 1/2 May	13 1/2 Feb.	18 1/2	18	50 cts. for year ending 30/6/13
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$18 b.	60,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 May	6 1/2 Jan.	7.40	7.30	None
A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$7.40	90,000	\$10	all	11 July	9 Jan.	8 1/2	8 1/2	
William Powell, Limited.	\$8 1/2	5,000	\$7	all	—	—	—	—	
S. C. Morning Post	\$29	6,000	\$25	all	—	—	—	—	

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers.

6, Des Voeux Road Central Tel. address, Rectitude

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, JULY 11, 1914.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby's weekly share report, dated July 11, states:—
 The local market continues firm and a fair amount of business has been done during the week.
 Bar silver is quoted 25 1/16 per oz. ready and 25 3/4 per oz. for forward delivery, market steady.
 Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/10 3/8 T.T.
 Para Rubber is quoted from London at 2/10 per lb. and the market for shares weak.
 Banks: Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have improved to \$840 buyers after sales at \$835 and \$840. London quotes \$841.
 Marine Insurances: Canton continues firm with buyers at \$310. North Chinas have risen to a buying quotation of Tls. 140.
 Unions have buyers at \$780. Yangtze are without business at \$194 or 73.

Fire Insurances:—China Fires have advanced to \$155 buyers.
 Shipping:—China Manilas have been placed at \$9 and more.
 Canton and Macao Steamboats are steady at \$27. Indo-Chinas are at 99, early in the week, but close easier with sellers at 98.
 Hongkong Fires are wanted at \$390.
 Shares are wanted:—Douglases were sold at \$31. Hongkong Shares are wanted at \$60. Shell Transports were placed in fair numbers at \$98/6 sellers. Star Ferries are offering at \$44 with buyers at \$43.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns:—Kowloon Wharves have been placed at \$83 and close with buyers. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are steady at \$62. Shanghai Docks are wanted at Tls. 60. There are buyers of Hongkong Wharves at Tls. 91.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings:—There are buyers of Hongkong Hotels at \$125. Hongkong Lands have been done at \$116 and more shares are wanted. Humphreys Estates are wanted at \$7.80 after sales. Kowloon Lands are firm at \$44. West Point have buyers at \$73. Shanghai Lands are unaltered at Tls. 92.

Refineries:—China Sugars are wanted at \$79. There are sellers of Luzons at \$28.

Mining:—Kailans are quoted 37 1/2 middle price in London. Tronohs have been booked at various rates up to 31/-, but close easier with sellers at 30/-, Raubs have sellers at \$3. Langkats after advancing from Tls. 43 to Tls. 48 early in the week have declined to Tls. 45 sellers. The output for the past eight days was 1,844 tons.

Cotton Mills:—Hongkong Mills are wanted at \$7 1/2 after sales. Ewos have been in active market closing Tls. 133 buyers. Shanghai Cottons are wanted at Tls. 111. Laou Kung Mows are quoted Tls. 82 sellers. Kung Yicks have buyers at \$11 1/2.

Miscellaneous:—There have been sales of China Providents at \$8 1/2, Green Island Cements at \$6, Low Level Trams at 12/6. Electric at \$40 1/2 and \$41 and A. S. Watsons at \$7 1/2. There are buyers of Dairy Farms at \$37, Electric at \$41, Ices at \$200, Ropes at \$25, Low Level Trams at 12/6, Peak Trams (old) at \$9 3/4, Union Waterboats at \$18 and A. S. Watsons at \$7.35. There are sellers of China Borneos at \$11, China Light and Powers at \$43 1/2, China Providents at \$8 1/2, Green Island Cements at \$6, Steam Laundries at \$5 and Wm. Powells at \$8 1/2.

Quotations received from London by cable today:—
 Banks 120/- Middle price.
 Shells 96/6 Sellers.
 Tronohs 30/-
 Trams 12/6 Middle price.

NOTICES

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.
 (Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
 Goods received on Storage.
 Advances made on Merchandise.
 Loans made on the Provident System.
 (Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILL, ATTORNEY, &c.,
 Undertaken and Executed: SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 19th March, 1908

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.			
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	Every 15	10 MIN.	
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	10	MIN.	
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10	MIN.	
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	10	MIN.	
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	10	MIN.	
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10	MIN.	
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3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	10	MIN.	
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	10	MIN.	
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	10	MIN.	
NIGHT CARS.			
6.00 P.M. and 7 P.M.	every 15 min.		
11.00 P.M. every 15 min.			
1.00 P.M. to 1.45 P.M.	every 15 min.		
every quarter of an hour.			
SUNDAYS.			
1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	Every 15	10 MIN.	
2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.	10	MIN.	
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	10	MIN.	
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11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	10	MIN.	
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10	MIN.	
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	10	MIN.	
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	10	MIN.	
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	10	MIN.	
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	10	MIN.	
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	10	MIN.	
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10	MIN.	
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	10	MIN.	
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	10	MIN.	
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10	MIN.	
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	10	MIN.	
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	10	MIN.	
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2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	10	MIN.	
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	10	MIN.	
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	10	MIN.	
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	10	MIN.	
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4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	10	MIN.	
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	10	MIN.	
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10	MIN.	
7.00 P.M. to 8.			

